

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 48.

New York and Chicago, April 5, 1913.

No. 14.

TEST MEAT INSPECTION AUTHORITY Packers May Go into Court with Sausage Regulation

At the request of the officers of the American Meat Packers' Association an extensive hearing was held last week before Secretary Houston and Assistant Secretary Galloway of the Department of Agriculture at Washington upon the order of the Bureau of Animal Industry, issued under date of February 28, restricting the use of cereal in certain kinds of sausage to 2 per cent., and water to 3 per cent. The Secretary, in a decision rendered on Saturday, refused either to suspend the order or to grant an extension for further consideration, leaving the order to go into effect on Tuesday, April 1.

At the time of going to press it is entirely probable that this order will be the subject of a test suit in the Federal courts, to determine whether the government has the right to issue such an order, and whether it is based upon proper legal grounds.

Present at the hearing at Washington last week were officers and members of the Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers' Association, and representatives of the large and small packers of the country. The conference between them and the government officials extended over the better part of a whole day.

The arguments advanced against the order limiting cereal and water in certain kinds of sausage were:

Why the Sausage Order Is Opposed.

First—That the government has no legal authority for the issuance of such an order.

Second—That its enforcement would materially raise the prices of the class of sausage affected, and that it would take away from consumers a large volume of wholesome food product, which absolutely could not be produced should such an order be enforced generally.

Third—That neither water nor cereal is unwholesome, and that neither is used as an "adulterant."

Fourth—That as far back as history goes it is known that water, cereal and meat have been the component parts of sausage.

These points were argued at length, and sincerely, but after consideration the Secretary refused to recognize them.

Not as a part of the argument, but as an indication of the effect of the order, it was shown that one of the principal effects of it would be to throw this class of trade into uninspected houses, and, therefore, by

indirection the public would suffer instead of benefiting.

It was also shown that this and many other unnecessary regulations were tending to increase the cost of living, and that it should be the purpose of the Department to conserve our meat food supplies instead of placing such restrictions around them as will make their manufacture commercially impossible or economically beyond the reach of the mass of consumers.

Do Not Consider Commercial Aspects.

In the course of the representations made to the Secretary it was stated that the Bureau officials have not taken into consideration sufficiently the necessity for considering the commercial aspects of the packinghouse industry; that the viewpoint of the Department is that of the theorist and not the practical man; and that as a result the increasingly complicated regulations not only add to expense, but create friction and uncertainty, both on the part of the packers and of the inspectors charged with the enforcement of the law.

It was pointed out that the government is practically running the packinghouse business today, but that those charged with authority have not sufficient advice from practical men to understand the requirements of a manufacturing establishment.

It was impressed upon the Secretary that the packers have uniformly assisted the Department in enforcing the law, and have accepted every rule and regulation issued, but that they have now reached a point where they feel that the government must either take their situation under consideration, or they must insist upon their rights.

The representatives of the meat packing industry, large and small, who were present at this hearing, felt that they received a very impartial hearing from Secretary Houston, but that as he is totally unacquainted with the operation of the meat inspection law during the last six and one-half years, he was not in a position to pass judgment upon the merits of the case.

If the contemplated suit is brought the courts will decide just what jurisdiction the Department has in this and similar matters, and it is believed that the officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry will welcome a decision which will show just how far their authority extends.

The order issued by former Secretary Wilson just before his retirement, which gave rise to the present action, and which is now in force, amends the regulations regarding sausage as follows:

Section 16. Paragraph 1. Sausage shall not contain cereal in excess of two per cent. When cereal is added its presence shall be stated on the label or on the product.

Paragraph 2. Water or ice shall not be added to sausage except for the purpose of facilitating grinding, chopping and mixing, in which case the added water or ice shall not exceed three per cent., except as provided in the following paragraph.

Paragraph 3. Sausages of the class which are smoked or cooked, such as Frankfurt Style, Vienna Style, and Bologna Style, may contain added water in excess of three per cent., but not in excess of an amount sufficient to make the product palatable. When water (in excess of three per cent.) and cereal are added, to this class of sausages the statement "Sausage, water, and cereal" shall appear on the label or on the product, but when no cereal is added the addition of water need not be stated.

PLAN FOR PACKINGHOUSE STRIKE.

It was reported from Chicago this week that the American Federation of Labor had begun active plans for the organization of all packinghouse workmen into unions for the purpose of demanding higher wages and shorter hours. It was openly stated that when the work of organization was completed a strike would be declared if the packers did not comply with the demands.

Discharged employees of Chicago packing plants have been used as emissaries in this work, it is said. Stationed outside the gates of the Chicago plants they have distributed circulars printed in twelve languages setting forth the demands of the unions. It is expected that the labor agitators will attempt to stir up another sensation concerning alleged unsanitary conditions in the plants in order to make ammunition for their fight.

READY FOR TARIFF REVISION.

Congress meets in special session at Washington next week, for the sole purpose of revising the tariff. It is said that the House leaders and President Wilson have agreed on their revision plans, which are said to include the placing of livestock, meats, fats, oils, wool, sugar, salt, etc., on the free list. The enormous loss in revenue from such action they expect to make up by an income tax levied on all incomes of \$2,500 per year and over, with an elastic rate which the President may increase if he sees the revenues falling short.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The act of Congress creating the new Department of Labor changes the name of the former Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Commerce, and the designation of its head becomes Secretary of Commerce. The principal effect of the change on what has heretofore been known as the Department of Commerce and Labor is the removal of the Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and the Children's Bureau, with all their officials, employees, possessions, files, etc., to the new department.

These bureaus, however, will continue to perform their usual functions until these are modified by act of Congress or by the policy of the head of the Department of Labor. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is divided into the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the titles Chief and Assistant Chief of the Division of Naturalization are changed to Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization. The name of the Bureau of Labor is changed to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the designation of its chief is Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

The act referred to describes the purpose of the department as being "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The act makes the change effective on March 4, 1913, and the new department is now performing its duties. All questions and other communications bearing on labor subjects should be addressed to the Department of Labor instead of the Department of Commerce and Labor as heretofore.

The work of the bureaus and offices remaining in the Department of Commerce will not be materially changed. There are nine of these—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of Corporations, Bureau of Lighthouses, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Navigation, Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Steamboat Inspection Service.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, formed last year by the consolidation of the Bureau of Manufactures and the Bureau of Statistics, is charged in general with the duty of fostering, promoting and developing the various manufacturing industries of the United States and their markets at home and abroad by gathering and publishing all available and useful information concerning such industries and markets. Part of the information published by the bureau is furnished by American consular officers, whose reports are edited and published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports and in special monograph series. The reports of special commercial agents of the Department of Commerce, traveling both abroad and in the United States, are also published in monographs and distributed among the manufacturing interests of the country.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce compiles and issues the import and export statistics of the United States, and the tariffs of foreign countries. Other activities consist in handling a heavy volume of correspondence, communicating news of opportunities abroad for American firms, etc.

The Bureau of Corporations is authorized to investigate the organization, conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, except common carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, and to collect for the use of the President information concerning such corporations. The Bureau of Lighthouses has charge not only of lighthouses but of lightships, buoys, and all other aids to navigation along the coast of the United States and possessions and along many of the lakes and rivers.

The work of the Bureau of the Census includes, besides gathering statistics regarding the population every 10 years, the collection of figures on the extent of various manufactures every 5 years, and making various special investigations from time to time. The propagation and suitable distribution of food fishes, the development of fish culture, and the study of the fishing industry of the country comprise the work of the Bureau of Fisheries. The Bureau of Navigation is charged with the general superintendence of the commercial marine and merchant seamen of the United States except in so far as supervision is lodged with other officers of the government.

As the name implies, the Bureau of Standards has custody of the standards of weights, measures, etc., makes comparisons of government standards with those in use throughout the country, tests and investigates physical constants and properties of materials for governmental and private interests, in addition to having other related duties. The Coast and Geodetic Survey is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under United States jurisdiction, and the publication of charts covering these coasts. The Steamboat Inspection Service has charge of the inspection of steam vessels, licensing the officers of vessels and administering the laws relating to such vessels and their officers for protection of life and property.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS IN SOUTH.

There is no possibility that the South can fail to meet the demands upon it for fertilizer materials, says the Manufacturers' Record. The cotton plant, for instance, has one product—its seed—containing phosphorus, potash and nitrogen, the estimated fertilizing value of the ton of seed being something more than \$10. Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons of crushed cottonseed—about 70 per cent. of the Southern annual crop of seed—are crushed in the oil mills annually, and the hulls containing the potash and the cake and meal are used in stock feed, to be returned as manure to the soil, or in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers.

The oil meets animal products in the manufacture of foodstuffs, and the by-products of the abattoir and packinghouse—blood, bones and tankage—become ingredients of commercial fertilizers. There is thus a practically endless chain of cottonseed, cattle and fertilizers which has been realized in the establishment of packinghouses in the South, made commercially practicable and profitable by artificial refrigeration. The effect must be an expansion in stock feeding and a conse-

quent maintenance of the fertility of Southern soil.

Packinghouse by-products and fish products containing nitrogen and potash are blended in the manufacture of fertilizer with cottonseed meal, with phosphoric acid made in the South and with potash and nitrates brought from abroad. Even in respect to the two latter ingredients the South may become of vital importance. Cottonseed hulls already supply a certain amount of potash, and that element is also derived from the bitters of West Virginia, and the fixation of nitrogen electrically from the air for the manufacture of nitrates has already begun in South Carolina.

For the supply of their phosphoric acid, fertilizer manufacturers depend upon phosphate rock, which, in its crude form, is not available for plant food. In spite of recent examinations of phosphate rock deposits lying within two or three Northwestern States, the South must for many years to come supply the great bulk of the phosphate rock used in this country, in addition to exporting great quantities.

REFORM IN LINTER BALING.

Secretary Robert Gibson, of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, sends this letter to members concerning complaints on the baling of linters:

To the Members:

Our attention has been called to the maritime regulations on the baling of linters. From the communications we have received on this subject, there is great complaint being made about the way our linters are baled; that is, the different sizes of boxes used in baling linters, as well as the way the linters are packed into bales, and giving notice that unless this is changed to conform to the maritime and steamship requirements, that all linter bales would be penalized \$1 per bale.

The Maritime Association requires now that the linter bales should be packed in boxes 24 x 54 inches, and even in this size box, in a compact condition, so that the compresses can compress them to the density required, say 22½ pounds to the cubic foot.

This is a very important matter, and the presidents of our two associations (Inter-State and State) are asked to take this matter up with the mills of their associations and urge upon the mills their making the required changes. Not only the Maritime Association has taken this matter up, but also the buyers of our linters, in the face of threatened discrimination against bales not put up in boxes 24 x 54 inches, notifying us that in purchases they will be compelled to protect themselves against the discrimination of about \$1 per bale between linters that are put up in press boxes as mentioned above, and those that are put up in different shapes and sizes, and do not compress to the required density of 22½ pounds to the cubic foot.

The cost for changing the press boxes to the size required will be very slight, in comparison to the cost to the mills shipping the linters, if not put up as designated by the maritime rules, in being penalized \$1 per bale for not being of standard size and density. I trust you will give this matter your serious consideration and comply with the requirements, as stated.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT GIBSON, Sec'y and Treas.

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, foreman or stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?

CALF SLAUGHTER AS CAUSE OF HIGH BEEF PRICES

Discussion of Present Beef Scarcity from That Viewpoint

By Felix Orman.

An analysis of conditions that have created the depletion in the beef cattle production of the United States reveals several distinct causes. Of these may be mentioned the conversion of the Western range land into farming territory and the resultant disintegration of the vast Western livestock operations of former years, the discontinuance of beef cattle raising by farmers throughout the country, the severe droughts in cattle raising and breeding territory during recent years and the extensive killing of calves for veal.

All these causes have operated seriously against the successful production of beef cattle in this country, but none appears to have a greater significance to the conditions governing beef producing than the constantly increasing tendency to take the young calf from its mother for marketing. Thus a large market for veal has been created, and thus also many thousands of young animals are killed that, if allowed to mature, would produce in the course for which nature intended them.

In the Western situation, of course, there has existed a great handicap in beef producing, but it is commonly believed that this Western territory is passing through a period of transition, from which will emerge in a few years the many farmers and ranchmen, each producing a small lot of cattle, where in former years the few large cowmen raised great herds of stock.

Statistics of receipts of cattle and calves at the Chicago Stock Yards since the establishment of the Chicago market prove the great increase, year by year, in the number of calves marketed as the number of cattle decreased. The marketing of livestock reached its height in 1892:

	Cattle.	Calves.
1892.....	3,571,796	197,576
1902.....	2,941,559	251,747
1912.....	2,652,342	505,401

In 1882, the number of calves marketed at Chicago was only 24,965, and two years prior to that no record of calf receipts at the Chicago market is shown in a review of the market from its inception. Thus is seen how the production of beef cattle has steadily declined as the slaughtering of calves increased.

Pays to Save the Calves for Beef.

The logic of this and the growing knowledge of the profits in developing baby beef have had their effects in the last year. For the first time in many years the receipts of calves at the Chicago market were less than during the previous year. In 1911 there were 521,512 calves marketed at Chicago, while in 1912 only 505,401 were received, being a decline of 16,111 head. It would seem from this that slaughtering of beef-bred calves already has been arrested by the knowledge that prices received justify the producers in carrying them to the yearling stage. If the system of veal-making that obtains in Europe were practiced in this country the dairymen would be fully compensated for feeding their calves longer.

In the United States, during the year 1910, nearly 20,000,000 of all kinds of cattle were slaughtered. Of this number 4,600,000, being something more than 20 per cent., were

calves. Comparing the year 1910 with 1900, it appears that while the grand total of all kinds of cattle slaughtered increased less than twofold, the killing of calves increased sevenfold. In 1912, despite the fact that the number of cattle marketed was so greatly reduced that beef prices advanced more than in years, the number of calves slaughtered was approximately 8,000,000. The drift of this condition can be realized.

"This slaughter," says Horace H. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, an authority on livestock production, "is criminal, and it can be seen what will result if it is allowed to continue."

Mr. Fletcher made the speech before the National Livestock Exchange that influenced the organization to draft a resolution looking to the enactment by State legislatures of a law to prohibit calf slaughter under certain conditions. This resolution recently came up before the Chicago Livestock Exchange, and was deemed inadvisable and thrown out. Although this particular proposal with regard to the regulation of calf killing was considered unbusinesslike, many of the best known livestock authorities in the country are heartily in favor of the enactment of some kind of legislation to restrict calf slaughter.

Calf Slaughter Should Be Stopped.

At its annual meeting in Detroit not long ago the United Master Butchers' Association declared for the necessity of State and Federal legislation to restrict the killing of calves. Other organizations have taken similar action. Theodore Mix, of Minneapolis, an officer of the United Master Butchers, said:

"It is the wanton killing of calves that has caused the decreased supply and consequently advanced price of beef. If this is not stopped I can foresee a time when beef for consumption will be very scarce."

Mr. Mix declared there should be a law prohibiting the slaughter of male calves under one year and female animals under three years. These ideas were advanced in a resolution adopted by the association, which will be submitted to Congress and various State legislatures.

Officials of the Chicago Livestock Exchange were among the first to consider the necessity of some kind of restriction of calf slaughter.

"Imagine the increase in cattle production," said Charles S. Jones, until recently president of the Chicago Exchange, "if the

8,000,000 calves slaughtered last year had been allowed to mature and in turn produce young animals. The wholesale slaughtering of calves has had much to do with our depleted beef cattle supply."

The dairying industry has grown steadily during recent years, and this expansion in dairying activities is considered by a good many cattle men to be one of the principal causes of the reduced production of beef.

MEAT SUPPLIES STILL SHOW LOSS.

Official estimates of receipts of meat animals at the chief packing points during the past month show a continued shortage as compared to a year ago. For the first quarter of the year the marketing of hogs was more than a million head less than a year ago at these six markets, and this in spite of bountiful feed crops and cheap corn. Cattle receipts for the three months were 96,000 head below a year ago, and even receipts of sheep and lambs were 392,000 head less than last year.

At Chicago alone during March the receipts of cattle were 23,132 head below March of last year, hog receipts 69,412 less, and sheep and lamb receipts 55,589 less. For the three months Chicago shows a shortage compared to last year of 101,443 cattle, 290,413 hogs and 244,323 sheep.

Estimates of receipts at six markets for the three months compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
3 mos., 1913...	1,671,000	4,900,000	2,600,000
3 mos., 1912...	1,767,000	6,001,000	2,992,000

OLEO OIL NOT CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Oleo oil is a product the value of which is sufficient to cause it to become the subject of State Department negotiations in connection with the Balkan War. Danger of the seizure by the Greek forces in Turkey of oleo oil exported from the United States has been removed, according to the announcement of the State Department of successful negotiations with the Greek government in regard to the shipment.

Several weeks ago the Greek government ruled that oleo oil, being used as a lubricant would be considered contraband of war when destined to Turkish ports, and consequently subject to confiscation. A protest was made by the American Government on the ground that the oil primarily was an edible substance. The Greek Government has consented to take this view of the matter.

WOULD KILL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Representatives of the New York Produce Exchange have protested to the Governor and Legislature at Albany against features of the Stilwell Bill, which was designed to prevent discrimination by the New York Stock Exchange against the smaller stock exchanges. They declare it would put the Produce Exchange, which it was not intended to affect, out of business. The bill will be amended to meet the objections.

ONE STATE OLEO TAX BILL DEAD.

The Casey bill, introduced in the Missouri legislature to impose a tax of \$100 per year on retailers of oleomargarine, is said to be dead. The stir created by the opposition to it has killed its chances. Butter interests tried to put it through, but consumers and the retail trade put up too strong a fight. Publicity killed the plan.

HANDLING BY-PRODUCTS

The first of a series of articles on "The Systematic Treatment of Packinghouse Products" will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner. In these articles it is intended to take up the treatment and utilization of by-products in a thorough and systematic way for the benefit of the smaller packer, especially. It is hoped that he may obtain through them some idea of a systematic handling of his by-products, to take the place of present haphazard and money-losing methods. Watch for these articles.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

BEEF STEER BY-PRODUCTS TEST.

Following are the results of a test on a carcass of beef, showing actual yields of offal and by-products, aside from the dressed beef:

Tongue, 5 lbs.; liver, 12 lbs.; heart, 3 lbs.; cheek meat, 5¼ lbs.; tail, 1½ lbs.; tripe, H. C., 1 lb.; tripe, plain, 5¼ lbs.; round guts, 100 feet! middles, 28 feet; bung, 1 piece; bladder, 1 piece; weasand, 1 piece; glue from pates, sinews, etc., net, ¾ lb.; hide, 75 lbs.; switch, —; oleo oil, 29½ lbs.; stearine, 9¼ lbs.; tallow and grease, 141.5 lbs.; horns, 1 lb.; horn pith, 1 lb.; hoofs, 1.92 lb.; round shins, 1.00 lb.; flat shins, 0.80 lb.; knuckles, 3.32 lbs.; skull, 4.20 lbs.; jaws, 2.60 lbs.; neatsfoot oil, 1.16 lb.; skull and jawbone grease, 1.20 lb.; dried blood, 9 lbs.; tankage, 11 lbs.; sinews, 3.90 lbs.

MAKING NEUTRAL LARD.

An Eastern butcher asks for this information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give me a description of the process of manufacture of neutral lard?

Neutral lard is hog leaf lard, rendered so as to produce a white, tasteless and odorless product, for use principally as a butterine constituent, and unquestionably one of the best and purest edible fats manufactured, commanding a very satisfactory price. The method of manufacturing "neutral" is as follows:

The leaf lard as taken from the hog should be entirely freed of blood, hair and dirt of every description. To this end, and also to facilitate quick and thorough chilling, some operators wash the leaf lard thoroughly in ice cold water before hanging on racks to be sent to the chill room. It is much better to

hang leaf lard on two hooks, instead of one, so as to spread the leaf and insure absolute and uniform chilling. Otherwise, large leaves especially, when hung on one hook, are liable to sour slightly in the center, an extremely undesirable condition for raw leaf lard intended for "neutral" lard.

Leaf lard will chill satisfactorily in twenty-four hours in a temperature of 33 or 34 degrees Fahr. However, some operators demand that it be frozen. When the leaf lard is thoroughly chilled it may be put through a cutter and thence through a hasher, and reduced to a pulp as it enters the melting kettle, which is fitted with an agitator revolving slowly.

The melting kettle is warmed up before the fat enters, and the heat is gradually raised, as the kettle fills, to the desired temperature, never to exceed 128 degs. Fahr. In about one hour and thirty minutes the oil should be completely liberated, and at this point the mass is dropped into the settling tank, in which it is held at about 124 or 125 degs. Fahr. for about 20 or 30 minutes. In the meantime the product is "settled" with fine salt, using from one-half to three-fourths of 1 per cent. Some say 1 per cent., but three-fourths, or 7½ pounds per 1,000 pounds of stock, has proven very satisfactory. The settling should be accomplished in 20 to 25 minutes. It is not advisable to keep it in this kettle any longer than that time.

From this receptacle the clear oil is siphoned to the receiving tank, and held at about the same temperature, never exceeding 128 degs. at any time. Care must be exercised in siphoning not to disturb the bottoms or scrap. Cheese cloth—several thicknesses—is used as a strainer, both when drawing to receiving tank and from thence to tierces, changing strainers as they become clogged with some unavoidable suspended solid matter.

Some operators raise the temperatures as the product passes from the melter to the settler and thence to the receiver, so as to "dry" the product; that is, evaporate any excessive moisture. The finished neutral, when cooled to from 115 to 120 degs. Fahr., may be drawn to tierces and held in a tem-

perature of about 75 degs. Fahr. for from 15 to 20 hours, the tierces being left on their bilges with the bung out. At the expiration of this time the tierces may be bunged and placed in a temperature of from 42 to 45 degs. Fahr. until ready to ship. About a week or so is required to secure the desired permanent grain in the product.

A second grade "neutral" is made from skinned fat backs, handled in much the same manner as number one neutral, excepting that a higher melting point is necessary to completely separate or release the oil—not to exceed 135 degs. Fahr., however.

Chilled leaf lard will yield 88 to 90 per cent. No. 1 neutral, and the scrap from 2 to 4 per cent. of prime steam lard. Chilled back fat, free of skins, will yield from 62 to 66 per cent. of No. 2 neutral, and 16 to 20 per cent. of kettle-rendered and steam lard. Chilled leaf lard yields approximately 90 per cent. of kettle-rendered lard, and chilled back fat approximately 80 per cent. of kettle-rendered lard, exclusive of scrap.

ITALIAN VEGETABLE OIL TRADE.

Italy's foreign trade in certain vegetable oils during the last three years is shown in the following table:

Imports:			
Oils.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Arachide	\$882,743	\$758,490	\$540,910
Castor	3,245	4,362	2,068
Cocanut	320,080	397,773	411,187
Cottonseed	560,587	2,362,880	3,077,555
Linseed:			
Bolled	43,584	82,810	83,307
Other	10,237	20,694	32,694
Olive:			
Sulphuretted			
Other			
Palm	1,043,497	1,402,840	1,355,996
Exports:			
Oils.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Arachide		\$18	\$1,291
Castor	\$87,395	105,998	118,485
Cocanut	617	18,818	115,066
Cottonseed	32	193	823
Linseed:			
Bolled	12,318	7,901	21,006
Other	1,957	517	828
Olive:			
Sulphuretted	2,028,924	2,002,923	1,150,808
Other	10,181,067	9,336,983	10,376,178
Palm	242	567	130

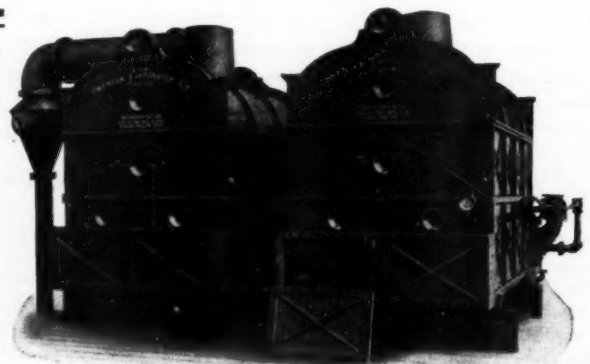
The Italian production of olive oil during the last three years for which data are available was: 1909, 15,039 metric tons; 1910, 9,398 tons; 1911, 13,529 tons.

How Far Away Is New Zealand?

What is said to be the first evaporator ever sold for recovering fertilizer from tank water in New Zealand was recently ordered from us by the Christchurch Meat Co., Christchurch, New Zealand. The apparatus is of the usual double-effect type, and shows a lively appreciation, even at that distance from the source of supply, of the value of machinery which will recover this by-product.

That it will pay a concern, even thousands of miles away from the factory, to install an evaporator for tank water is made evident by the experiences of prominent packers nearer home, one of whom estimates an annual profit from this source alone amounting to very much more than the entire cost of his machine. This is an interesting sidelight on the "doubting Thomas" attitude of many of the American packing fraternity, some of whom appear to have come from the much abused state of Missouri.

Write us today.



SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)
945 Monadnock Block CHICAGO

49-31

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

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United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each10

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CAUSES OF BEEF SHORTAGE

Abnormally high beef prices are admitted to exist, and everybody is looking for a remedy. The tariff theorists tell us the cause of high beef is the tariff, and that if we take the duty off we shall have plenty of cheap meat from abroad. Students of the situation as it exists unite in the statement that a shortage of beef cattle exists in this country, and some of those who have extended their investigations tell us it exists pretty much all over the world. They continue to recognize the existence of the law of supply and demand, and are inclined to the not unreasonable belief that when the supply is short the price will be high.

So we know that we need more beef. In discussing causes for the shortage and means for the relief of the situation, a leading farmer of the Northwest in a letter to The Breeders' Gazette repeats the familiar statement that the range country of the West is being cut up into farms, and the range beef supply correspondingly reduced. But he adds

a new note in a severe indictment of the Western farmer for his refusal to keep livestock.

He charges the Western farmer who prefers grain raising to livestock production with the crime of laziness. Grain farming permits the farmer to loaf five months in the year. If he kept livestock he would have to hustle all the year round. This writer calls him a land robber, taking crops from the virgin soil and putting nothing back. Five months a year of loafing demoralizes him and his family; he even buys his meat and his milk, the latter usually in the canned form.

Of course, this sort of thing does not add to the beef supply. It compels the country to look elsewhere for its beef, while the land which might be raising crops and beef together is being impoverished by a succession of grain crops put in by a lazy farmer who prefers to loaf all winter.

It is the prodigal way of prosperous America, but the time has come when America is beginning to pay for such prodigality. Instead of harping on the tariff or lambasting the meat industry the public press, the chief formulator of public sentiment and the great modern educational force, might better employ its opportunity in part in the encouragement of a revival of the livestock industry in this country, whereby our home supplies could be greatly increased and the balance between supply and demand in some measure restored.

LOCAL MEAT REGULATION

New York City is setting a good example for the other cities of the country in the plans of its health authorities for the safeguarding of its food supplies. No city in the country has such a difficult problem before it in this particular. Congestion and varied character of population, remoteness from sources of food supply, and many other elements enter into the consideration of this question, and it is a problem which cannot be easily or quickly worked out.

The present administration of the New York City Department of Health has been at work on a systematic and thorough study of this problem for more than a year, especially as it relates to meats and meat food products, and the results are only just beginning to be apparent. The greater proportion of meat products offered for sale in New York City have been safeguarded for some time by the efficient and thorough Federal inspection. But there was need for a supplementary local inspection which should cover strictly local production.

The new regulations now being framed and put into effect by the New York Health Department, some of which were made public in detail in recent issues of The National Provisioner, are calculated to achieve the desired result. There will be some dissent

from interests which hitherto have been allowed to do much as they pleased so far as health and sanitary regulation went. This will apply particularly to speculators in country products. But the trade as a whole will benefit in the end, and the consumer will be properly protected.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE

A type of public nuisance somewhat common at the present time is the discredited agitator. Few of this type shut up after being turned down. They must keep on talking; besides, their revenue stops when they have no more to say.

An illustration of this sort is a woman who conceived the idea that the Federal meat inspection service was inadequate, and that its members were in collusion with the meat trade to evade the law and endanger the public health. She took her case before the American Public Health Association. A thorough investigation satisfied the members of that organization that there was nothing in her charges. She went before the government authorities at Washington; they investigated with the same result. She next enlisted the aid of a notoriety-seeking Congressman, who induced an investigation by the House of Representatives. This had the same result; her charges were pronounced groundless.

These rebuffs did not discourage her, however. She kept on peddling her charges, secured their publication in a magazine of questionable standing and circulation, and is now engaged in reaping the profits of publicity by filling lecture engagements throughout the country. Her one subject is this meat inspection nightmare. She may frighten a few deluded women and edify such sensation lovers as pay to hear her talk. Beyond that she is harmless, though a nuisance.

BUTTER PRICES

Butter sold at wholesale in New York City last Friday for as high as 42 cents per pound. What the retail price would be based on such a market is too dizzy a computation. It is enough to conclude that no consumer could buy butter at such figures were such a market to be maintained. And yet the butter interests are contending bitterly against any legislation, State or national, which would protect the consumer against just such a condition. They believe in the divine right of butter to a monopoly of the market. If there should be a shortage prices would have to go up, of course, and the consumer would have to pay. They don't want competition which would protect the consumer against such an imposition and afford him the relief of a cheaper substitute for butter. They want the field to themselves. That's the true, inward reason of their war on oleomargarine.

TRADE GLEANINGS

R. Joslin will erect a \$5,000 slaughterhouse at Davenport, Wash.

The bologna factory of R. L. Eby at Lebanon, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

The Mineola Cotton Oil Company, Mineola, Tex., will rebuild its cottonseed oil mill.

The branch house of Swift & Company at Springfield, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

The S. & S. Company's fertilizer plant at Chicago, Ill., has been badly damaged by fire.

The burned plant of the Union Abattoir Company at Baltimore, Md., will be rebuilt.

The Gibsland Oil & Fertilizer Company, Gibsland, La., will erect additional buildings and install machinery.

The recently incorporated Franklin Fertilizer Company, Franklin, Tenn., will erect a plant costing \$5,000.

The plant of the Dyers and Tanners' Extract Company at Charleston, W. Va., has been badly damaged by fire.

The Burk Brothers Meat & Provision Company, Kirksville, Mo., has changed its name to the Kirksville Packing Company.

R. R. Austin and associates have organized a company with \$65,000 capital stock to establish a cottonseed oil mill at Austwell, Tex.

The Tensas Cotton Oil Company, Huntingdon, Tenn., will rebuild its recently burned mill. E. Steinhardt, of New Orleans, La., is president.

The recently incorporated Colbert County Oil & Fertilizer Company, Tusculumbia, Ala., will erect a two-press mill and a 100-ton fertilizer plant.

The Morris & Fisher Company, Reedville, Va., has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The company manufactures fertilizer.

It is rumored that the Pratt-Bassett ranch

at Puente, Cal., is sold to a party who contemplates establishing a meat packing plant and canning factory.

A gas explosion which occurred during a fire at the plant of the Western Canada Cold Storage & Packing Company in Medicine Hat, Alberta, caused the death of five persons. The property loss is \$100,000.

Work on the new sausage factory at New Orleans, La., which is being constructed by the Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company, is progressing satisfactorily, and the building will be completed and the equipment installed in about sixty days.

The Jacob Dold Packing Company is going to spend \$8,000 to have one of its salesrooms and the general offices of the company at 703-53 William street, near Fillmore avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., remodelled. Work will be started soon.

The W. J. Seaton Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to deal in meats and food products. W. J. Seaton, of 218 W. 112th street, New York, and others are the incorporators.

The contract for the proposed three-story addition of the Evansville Packing Company, Evansville, Ind., will be let some time this week in the office of Architects Brubaker, Stern & Boyle. The structure will be built of reinforced concrete. The estimated cost is \$20,000.

The Board of Control, at a special meeting last week, confirmed the award of the contract for the erection of the Municipal Abattoir at Toronto, Can. The tender of Messrs. Wickett, Limited, was found to conform with the specifications in every particular. They expect to complete the building and have it ready for occupation within six months. Wm. R. Perrin, of Chicago, is the architect.

A contract has been awarded to the Central Construction Company by the South Texas Cotton Oil Company for the construction of a new cottonseed oil plant at the site of their old plant in Houston Heights, Tex. The new buildings will cost approximately

\$50,000 and will be of the most modern construction and equipment. The South Texas Cotton Oil Company also operate an ice company in connection and the machinery and buildings for this department will also be new.

Following the letting of the contract for the erection of the plant of the Arkansas Packing Company, on the property owned by E. B. & F. R. Bloom on the eastern city limits of Pine Bluff, Ark., announcement has been made that work would begin on the big plant and all its subsidiary plants immediately. R. M. Galbreath and C. E. Royce of Pine Bluff are awarded the contract. The plant will be 177½ x 131 feet, three stories high and basement, and will be of brick, concrete and steel. It will be equipped with killing rooms, a sausage and lard factory, refrigerators for pork and beef, a fertilizer plant and warehouse for salt meats and hides.

Charters for ten companies which at one time manufactured cottonseed products in Arkansas were surrendered to Secretary of State Hedges Tuesday afternoon. They were the Fort Smith Oil and Cotton Compress Company, Helena Oil and Compress Company, Neel Oil Company of Pine Bluff, the Eureka Oil Company, Newport Oil and Manufacturing Company, Little Rock Oil and Compress Company, Anchor Oil Company, of Helena; Emma Cottonseed Oil Company, of Pine Bluff, and the Arkansas Cotton Oil Company. All of these companies were absorbed by the Arkansas Cotton Oil Company many years ago, and have since been operated as a part of the Arkansas concern.

"BOSS" PEOPLE ASK INDULGENCE.

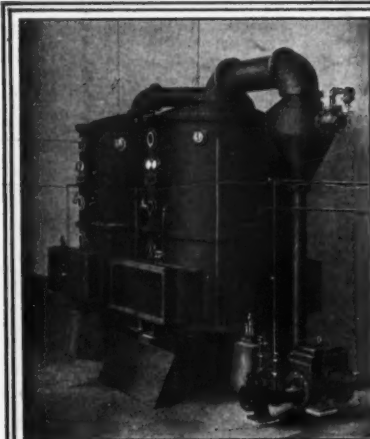
The great floods in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati, which destroyed so much of Hamilton and Dayton and other cities and towns in Ohio and Indiana, caused the Ohio river to rise rapidly, preventing the railroad companies from running trains into the city. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the well-known manufacturers of "Beauty" refrigerators and fixtures and "Boss" machines and appliances, are operating full force, but are unable to ship ordered goods until the water recedes. They beg customers to bear with them for a few days, and all orders will be promptly executed.

Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machinery.
Tallow Mixing and Cooling Tanks.
Deodorizers. Evaporators. Presses.
Bone and Tankage Mills, etc.
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Buffalo, N. Y.

PACKERS who buy our **SPECIAL HAM PAPER** for smoked meat wrapping and **Lard Liners**, get the **GREATEST VALUE** the market offers.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

DRYING TANKAGE AND HOG HAIR.

A Southern slaughterer recently wrote concerning his troubles in handling tankage and hog hair. Information concerning these matters was given him in a reply published in the "Practical Points for the Trade" department. The same query was submitted to Mr. R. S. Redfield, the tankage expert of the Brecht Company, with a request for information on the subject and concerning apparatus made by his company also. Mr. Redfield replies as follows:

"Tankage, properly handled, will be well pressed in as hot a condition as possible before it is delivered to the dryer. Pressing the tankage does these things: Increases the grease production, increases the value of the fertilizer, decreases the time for drying, decreases the amount of steam consumed in drying, decreases the amount of horse-power necessary to operate the dryer, and reduces the general operating cost in the tankage house and allows a fair profit to be made in this department.

"The drying of hog hair has been accomplished in all manner of ways during the past few years that hog hair has become valuable, due principally to the large quantities consumed by the manufacturers of automobile cushions. Hog hair today is selling up to 6 cents per pound, as it comes from the hog, passing only through the process of drying.

"Very expensive and elaborate apparatus has been devised for drying hog hair, apparatus which is of use for no other purpose. And yet it is no more successful, economical or efficient for this purpose than the odorless rotary vacuum dryer as manufactured by the Brecht Company of St. Louis, which is equally efficient on tankage and hair. This dryer is highly efficient for drying blood and a combination of 'stick' and tankage.

"To obtain the best results in drying of blood it should first be cooked in an open tank with a live steam jet, and the coagulated blood pressed in the same manner that the general tankage is handled, and if produced in sufficient quantities the blood should be dried and kept entirely separate from any other tankage.

"'Stick,' which is nothing more than a poor quality of glue, is produced by the concentrating of tankwater, usually under vacuum, produced in rendering tanks by the cooking under steam pressure of the general offal of the packinghouse. If 'stick' is properly handled it is one of the most valuable by-products of the packinghouse, and there is no apparatus manufactured today which will handle 'stick' so successfully and so economically as the odorless rotary vacuum dryer, because this dryer contains no internal agitators. It is dried under low temperature and the obnoxious gases and vapors which always arise from the drying of 'stick' may

be easily condensed or otherwise consumed. "One of the worst and most difficult problems with which we have to contend in the drying of tankage is the caking of the tankage on the inner shell. This is due principally to the grease content, and the better the tankage is pressed and the freer from grease the tankage enters the dryer, the less difficulty will be experienced. In the odorless rotary vacuum dryer caking is practically unknown, due we believe to the rotation of the cylinder, which action we think keeps the inner shell highly polished and free from any corrosion.

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

The York Manufacturing Company of York, Pa., reports recent sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery as follows:

Fayetteville Ice & Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C., one 65-ton vertical single-acting steam turbine driven compression side and 35-ton flooded freezing and distilling system.

Breyer Ice Cream Company, Philadelphia, Pa., one 125-ton vertical single-acting cross-compound refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Chicago Consolidated Brewing & Malting Company, Chicago, Ill., West Side Brewing Branch, one 150-ton vertical cross-compound condensing machine with high-pressure side, complete; also one 100-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Can., two 30-ton double-acting horizontal belt-driven refrigerating machines, to be installed for Bonsecours Market, Montreal, Can.

Fort Smith Ice & Cold Storage Company, Fort Smith, Ark., one 175-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, steam driven with Corliss valve engine, compression side and miscellaneous material, including pipe work and ice cans.

C. C. Hallauer, Marshall, Ill., one 20-ton horizontal belt-driven refrigerating machine and high-pressure side, also 10-ton freezing and distilling system.

Phoenix Ice Company, Florence, S. C., one complete 40-ton absorption ice-making plant; 18 tons of raw water ice and 22 tons of distilled water ice, exhaust steam absorption machine.

Light, Heat & Power Company, New Smyrna, Fla., one 15-ton complete distilled water ice plant, with vertical single-acting compression side.

People's Brewing Company, Oshkosh, Wis., one 30-ton steam-driven horizontal double-acting compression side and brine refrigerating plant.

South Hills Ice Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., one 25-ton flooded can ice-making plant; distilled water, with vertical single-acting steam-driven compression side.

Victoria Manufacturing Company, Victoria, Tex., one 20-ton ice-making system and miscellaneous material.

Nashville Pure Milk Company, Nashville, Tenn., one 11-ton belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant.

Conrad Seipp Brewing Company, Chicago, Ill., one 10-ton single-column steam-driven refrigerating machine.

McAvoy Brewing Company, Chicago, Ill., one 10-ton single-column steam-driven refrigerating machine.

Swift & Company, New York, N. Y., two 20-ton horizontal belt-driven compression side.

Stranahan Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio, two 11-ton belt-driven compression sides and refrigerating plant.

Senor D. Nazabal, Cienfuegos, Cuba, one 90-ton vertical single-acting compression side and 50-ton distilled water complete ice-making plant.

Ohio & Pittsburgh Milk Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., one 2½-ton ice-making plant.

Hill Top Ice Company, Knoxville, Pittsburgh, Pa., one 40-ton vertical single-acting steam-driven refrigerating machine and 25-ton flooded freezing system.

A. N. Jellyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 4-ton vertical single-acting enclosed belt-driven refrigerating machine, to be installed for Frank Arnold, 385 Canal street, New York, N. Y.

A. N. Jellyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, to be installed for Mr. Wm. Ahrens, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

A. N. Jellyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 6-ton vertical enclosed type belt-driven refrigerating machine, to be installed for the American Hatters & Furriers Company, Danbury, Conn.

Geo. E. Hall Company, Binghamton, N. Y., one 11-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type belt-driven refrigerating machine.

J. L. Hill Grocery Company, Weatherford, Tex., one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also brine coolers.

Vancouver Club, Vancouver, B. C., Can., one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

H. L. Handy Company, Hartford, Conn., one 11-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, high-pressure side, complete, and direct expansion piping.

Vilsack Land Company, East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa., one 1-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and compression side.

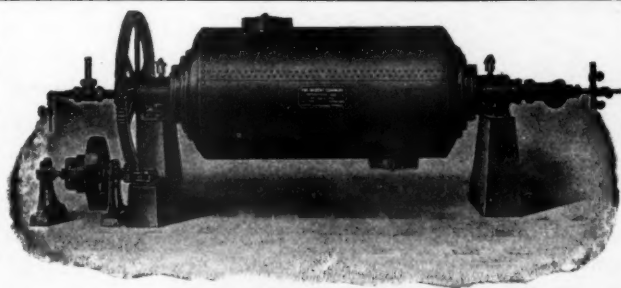
Young Brothers, Toronto, Ont., one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and compression side complete.

Hill Store Company, Meadowbrook, W. Va., one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

Farmers' & Consumers' Dairy Company, Wheeling, W. Va., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

(Continued on page 23.)

NO AGITATING ARMS. NO WEAR ON THE INNER SHELL



The Brecht Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL STICK FEED
ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS

THE BRECHT ROTARY VACUUM DRYER

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HAS NO EQUAL FOR ECONOMY IN OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE.

PRODUCES DRY TANKAGE AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF ANY OTHER STEAM DRYER MANUFACTURED.

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BUENOS AIRES

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Conklin, Mich.—The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000.

Stanley, N. C.—The Gaston Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. F. Clemmer and others.

Marshall, Tex.—The Marshall Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$165,000 by E. L. Wills, Jr., M. Turney and others.

Cleveland, Tenn.—J. H. Allison, H. W. McCall and others have incorporated the Cleveland Ice & Cold Storage Company with a capital stock of \$50,000.

ICE NOTES.

Ennis, Tex.—R. C. Storrie will enlarge and improve his ice plant.

Seadrift, Tex.—G. E. Fusull, of Eagle Lake, will install an ice plant here.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Southern Ice Company will erect a 3-story brick addition.

Paxton, Ill.—Messrs. William and Fred Smith have sold their ice plant to Mr. F. A. Lewis.

Sullivan, Ind.—J. L. Bowman and W. T. Leahy, of Louisville, Ky., will build an ice plant here.

Pecos, Tex.—A company has been formed to build a cold storage plant here at a cost of \$15,000.

San Jose, Cal.—Fire has damaged the building of the National Ice Company's plant on San Augustine street.

Savannah, Ga.—The Oatland Island Improvement Company plans to establish a large dairy plant here.

Ossawatonic, Kan.—M. W. Callahan, of Kansas City, will erect a \$20,000 ice manufacturing plant this spring.

Pensacola, Fla.—The Southern Utilities Company has acquired control of the W. S. Garfield Company's ice plant.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cold storage house of the P. R. R. Company at 30th and Race streets has been damaged by fire.

Houston, Tex.—Work has begun on the Bishop Ice and Gin Company plant. The plant when completed will cost \$25,000.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—C. J. Hinn, of the C. J. Hinn Fuel Company, has purchased the People's Ice Company from F. X. Roethle.

Durham, N. C.—H. L. Doherty Company of New York, N. Y., has purchased the Durham Traction Company, which operates local ice plant.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—The Harrison Electric & Ice Company just issued \$30,000 additional preferred stock for the purpose of installing new equipment.

Columbus, O.—The Fairmount Creamery Company will erect a four-story building opposite the penitentiary, the excavation having been started.

Burroughs, Ga.—J. H. and Amos Green have purchased property here and will establish a large dairy farm. Around \$40,000 will be expended for buildings.

Hawthorne, Fla.—The Hawthorne Manufacturing Company, organized by W. E. Holmes will continue present ice plant, and add cold storage department.

Manteo, N. C.—Theodore Meekins is interested in the establishment of an ice, fish-freezing and canning plant. A company is to be organized with \$300,000 capital stock.

Oswego, N. Y.—The new icehouse being built by the New York Central Railroad Company in the west yards is nearing completion. Its capacity is 6,000 tons and is one of the largest on the Ontario and St. Lawrence divisions.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Southern Utilities Company, recently incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000,000 has purchased the following list of properties: Florida East Coast Ice Company, Miami; Miami Ice & Cold Storage Company, Miami; Fort Lauderdale Ice & Light Company, Fort Lauderdale; Ariston Ice & Electric Company, West Palm Beach; Fernandina Ice Works, Fernandina; St. Augustine Ice Works, St. Augustine; Palatka Ice Factories (both plants), Palatka; Seminole Ice & Power Company, Fort Myers; De Sota Manufacturing Company, Punta Gorda; Arcadia Ice & Electric Company, Arcadia; Manatee Electric Company, Bradentown; Polar Ice & Light Company, Tarpon Springs; Sanford Light & Fuel Company, Sanford; Sanford Ice & Water Works, Sanford; Lake City Ice Company, Lake City; Live Oak Ice Company, Live Oak; Live Oak Electric Company, Live Oak; Moore Ice Company, Pensacola; W. S. Garfield & Co., Pensacola. Some of the immediate improvements will be an addition of a 25-ton ice plant at Punta Gorda; installa-

tion of 40-ton ice plant in Miami Ice & Cold Storage Company's plant at Miami; 40-ton motor-driven compressor in Seminole Ice & Power Company's plant, Fort Myers; 500-kilowatt turbo-generator in Ariston Ice & Electric Company's plant, West Palm Beach.

FRENCH COLD STORAGE FACILITIES.

The only cold storage establishment of its kind in actual operation in Havre is the plant of the Société Française d'Alimentation, De Chanaud & Co., a corporation whose capital stock has just been increased from \$96,500 to \$482,000, says Consul John Ball Osborne, Havre, France. This company established at Havre a few years ago a cold storage plant for handling salmon imported from the Pacific coast. At the outset operations were confined to the supply of vessels sailing from Havre. The enterprise was greatly aided by the privilege which the company obtained from the French Government to establish a bonded warehouse at Havre for salmon, meats and poultry. This concession, which was supported by the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, was the first of the kind granted in France.

The tariff duties on imports of the products mentioned being relatively high, the advantage of the bonded warehouse system in the case of frozen goods destined for re-exportation is apparent. On the other hand, it is of no special value in the case of goods subsequently withdrawn for domestic consumption, particularly if the tariff rates are light, as in the case of apples.

The Société Française d'Alimentation (formerly De Chanaud & Co.) now imports large quantities of beef and mutton from Argentina, either direct or by way of England. This meat is sold in its own shops or to local dealers, who retail it at prices averaging fully 20 per cent. below those which prevail in that market. By reason of the very high cost of meats these frozen products are increasingly in demand by householders and restaurants.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. **Send for Free Book**

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

The company operates two wholesale houses—one at Havre and the other at Rouen; six retail stores—two at Havre, three at Rouen and one at Elbeuf; and three agencies—one each at Paris, Marseille and Dijon. It also operates two cold storage boats of its own—one of 2,500 tons and the other of 350 tons.

Another important cold storage plant is in course of construction in Havre. The Entrepôts Frigorifiques de l'Union (Union Cold Storage), a large corporation having similar plants in England and elsewhere in Europe, is constructing a large building on the Boulevard Amiral Mouchez, which will cost about \$200,000 and have 9,000 cubic meters (317,830 cubic feet) capacity, with every modern facility for the storage of all food products.

YORK ICE MACHINE SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

Richmond Borough Dairy Company, Tompkinsville, N. Y., one 11-ton vertical single-acting steam-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side, complete.

American Smelting & Refining Company, Antofagasto, Chile, one 11-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, high-pressure side, complete and 5-ton freezing system.

E. Parodi Delfino, Milan, Italy, one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

R. J. Maynes, Philadelphia, Pa., one 11-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side, complete.

National Bank of the Republic, Kansas City, Mo., one 1-ton vertical enclosed type belt-driven refrigerating machine, high-pressure side, complete, and direct expansion piping.

J. J. Joseph & Sons, Glasgow, Mo., one 1-ton vertical belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side, complete, also direct expansion piping.

Wm. Owens, Delia, Kan., one 1-ton vertical belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, high-pressure side, complete, and direct expansion piping.

J. B. Eshbach, Emmett, Kan., one 1-ton vertical belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, high side, complete, and direct expansion piping.

Aaron Anderson, Courtland, Kan., one 1-ton vertical belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, high-pressure side, complete, and direct expansion piping.

Manhattan Market, Boston, Mass., one 6-ton vertical single-acting enclosed belt-driven refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

D. S. Hubbard & Son, Bayshore, L. I.,

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co., Ruckel & Son.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER: Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO: El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH: Western Warehouse Co.
HAWAII: O. B. Clinton.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinendorf.
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: E. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

N. Y., one 11-ton vertical single-acting steam-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side, complete, with direct expansion piping.

Noel & Pellegrini, Marseilles, France, one 4-ton vertical enclosed type belt-driven refrigerating machine.

Abbot's Alderney Dairy, Goshen, Pa., one 11-ton vertical single-acting steam-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine with high-pressure side, complete.

S. H. Brown, Asbury Park, N. J., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

Canadian Northwestern Fisheries Company, Victoria, B. C., Can., one 1-ton vertical steam-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

V. E. Gaskill, Buffalo, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

Baier Brothers, Salisbury, Mo., one ½-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type belt-driven refrigerating machine, compression side and direct expansion piping.

D. B. Flory, Lawn, Pa., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, compression side and direct expansion piping.

Kusches' Ideal Market, New Rochelle, N. Y., one 6-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type belt-driven refrigerating machine.

Britannia Mining & Smelting Company, Britannia, B. C., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

German-American Hotel Company (for Hotel Baden), Seattle, Wash., one 1-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

State Board of Control for Veterans' Home, Port Orchard, Wash., one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

William Schaeffer, Wardner, Idaho, one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

Wm. H. Zoller, Pittsburgh, Pa., one 11-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

A. N. Jellyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

Pleasant Hill Dairy, Wenatchee, Wash., one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type machine and high side.

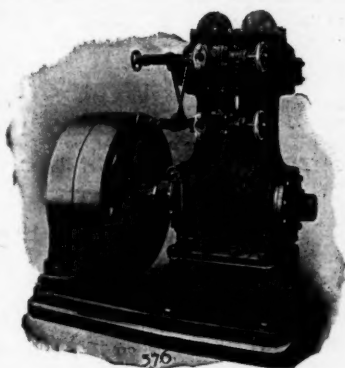
Stearn & Blane, New York, N. Y., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

M. Barrett, Kansas City, Mo., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side, complete.

Chas. Ritter, Hartford City, Ind., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and compression side.

St. Vincent Hospital, Portland, Ore., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and compression side.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS.



SIZES—8 to 17 Tons

YORK ICE MACHINES

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

Our enclosed types are made with engine or for belt drive—single cylinder ½ to 6 tons; double cylinder 8 to 17 tons. Bulletin 42.

Our single column open types, with engine, or for belt drive—single cylinder 1¼, 3 and 6 tons; double cylinder 8, 10, 20 and 30 tons. Bulletin 26.

York Manufacturing Co.

Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers in the World

Main Office and Works: YORK, PA.

General Western Office:
Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

EXPORT OFFICE: 72 Trinity Place, N. Y.

Branches in all Principal Cities.

The Kron Scale

AUTOMATIC

SPRINGLESS

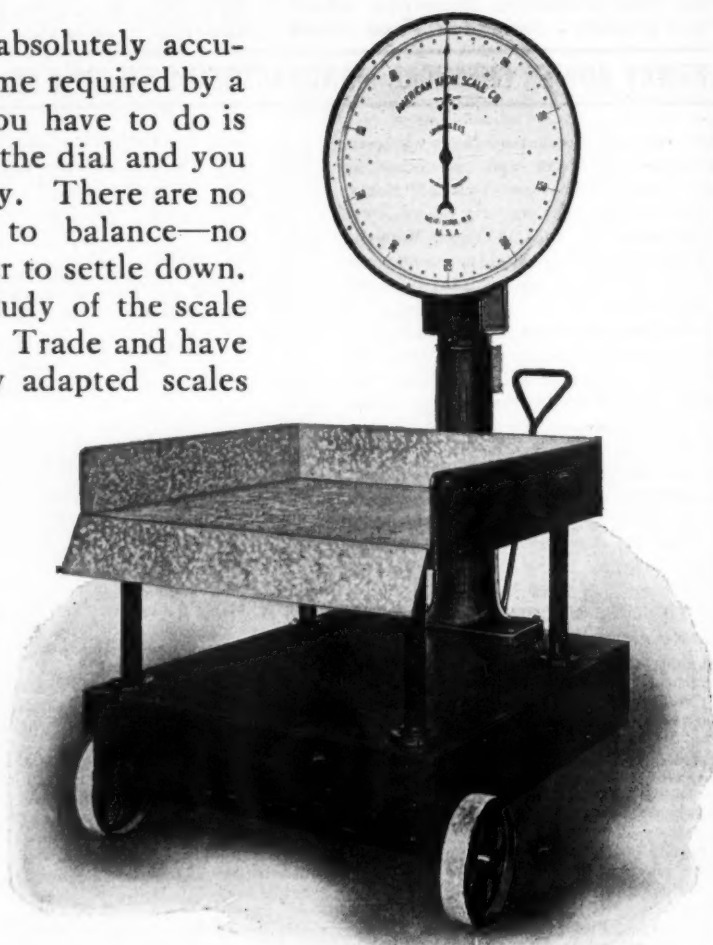
“Load and Look”

The Kron Scale weighs absolutely accurately in less than half the time required by a spring or beam scale. All you have to do is to load the scale and look at the dial and you get the correct weight instantly. There are no weights to hunt—no beam to balance—no “jumpy” spring-driven pointer to settle down.

We have made a careful study of the scale requirements of the Provision Trade and have developed a line of specially adapted scales that meet every possible demand. *The Kron Portable Platform Scale, equipped with either Auxiliary Pan, Table or Special Arrangement for weighing Poultry—Kron Hanging-Pan Scale—Kron Over-Head Track Scale—and Kron Dormant Platform Scale—*comprise a complete and comprehensive line of Profitable Scales, for the Provision Trade.

The Kron Scales have been adopted by leading Packing and Provision Houses throughout the country and they are daily finding that the Kron Scale saves them many dollars in time and goods, just as you will find if you will try the Kron in your plant.

Let us send you a copy of our new Provision Booklet—“*The Kron Scale in Your Business*,” which goes into detail and explains construction, operation and exclusive features of this scale—shows how it is more accurate—why it handles so much more work—and what some users say of it.



AMERICAN KRON SCALE COMPANY

39 Cortlandt Street, New York

Western Representative—SPENCER OTIS COMPANY, Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Irregular—Trade Quiet—Hog Movement Restricted—Cash Demand Quiet—Quality of Hogs Maintained.

There has been a rather limited movement in hog product values during the week just passed, with not a great deal of outside interest in the contract market, and generally a disposition to await the movement of the hog supply, with the re-establishment of traffic conditions through the West, following the terrific damage of the past week. Naturally, there have been very few hogs moved in the Ohio Valley, and there have been some losses through the sections affected.

The high price at which hog products are selling tends to restrict the product movement very materially, but the quantity of hogs coming to market is not yet heavy enough to overcome the supply question of product and bring a pressure of product on the market. The quality of hogs coming to market is very good, and during the past week the average weight of hogs was 242 lbs., compared with 219 lbs. for the corresponding time last year. This is a gain of 23 lbs. per hog, equalling about ten per cent. increase over the average weights of a year ago. This naturally means a much larger supply of product for distribution, and a larger outturn of product to be taken care of, which is equivalent to a corresponding increase in the movement of hogs.

The price at which hogs are now selling is nearly \$1.50 per 100 over last year, with the average the past week \$9.27. The average price two years ago was \$6.39, and three years ago \$10.76. The advance of the season does not bring the supply of hogs on the market which a good many anticipated, and it seems probable now that the marketing will be restricted, particularly during the spring months, sufficiently to prevent any accumulation of product stocks. Farmers throughout the country will shortly be so busy that there will be a rather limited

movement of hogs to market, and this condition may be maintained for some weeks.

Some of the close observers of the provision situation do not look for any material increase in the hog movement until later in the season, possibly as late as the end of May and during the early part of the summer. Much, it is thought, will depend on the movement of coarse grain, and also on the weather conditions for the start of the new crop. If the start of the new crop is a favorable one, the tendency, it is believed, will be to feed freely, and continue to make a heavy weight of hogs. If, on the other hand, the start of the new crop should be unfavorable, it is quite possible that the country will be disposed to hold grain rather than feed it, and may market hogs more freely as a result.

The monthly statement of provision stocks, issued this week, was a very interesting statement. The figures, as given, showed a small increase in the stocks of pork compared with the end of February, but the total supply of new pork is less than a third of last year; the very important decreases in supply compared with last year are in lard and ribs. The stock of only 12,534 tes. of lard compares with 107,089 last year, while the stock of ribs is only 2,841,000 lbs., against 25,067,000 last year. The total stock of meats is practically the same as a month ago, but compared with last year the stock is nearly a third short, showing a decrease of 55,000,000 lbs.

The statement of stocks at Chicago this month, last month and last year, follows.

	Mar. 31, '13.	Feb. 28, '13.	Mar. 31, '12.
Pork, new, bbls....	12,620	5,388	41,135
Pork, old, bbls....	5,180	6,453	355
Pork, other bbls....	51,460	50,987	43,490
Lard, new, tes....	12,534	16,062	107,189
Lard, old, tes....	.....	.....	5,501
Lard, other tes....	19,636	20,359	11,638
Short ribs, lbs....	2,840,826	3,902,586	25,066,885
Total meats, lbs....	112,178,318	113,213,939	167,827,539

The world's lard stocks showed a total, according to Fairbanks, of 169,681 tes. on April 1, a decrease of 29,805 tes., for the month; last year the stocks increased 18,488 tes. for the month, with a grand total of 349,657 tes. The present total stock of lard is, therefore, less than half of the stock at the corresponding time last year. This decrease in the stock of lard during the past year has been accompanied by a decrease in the packing of hogs. During the past month the decrease in the packing has continued, and the movement

of hogs to market is considered disappointingly light, as the comparative figures are now running against a decreasing tendency in supplies last year.

Taking the figures for the month, and it is evident that the distribution of product, notwithstanding the high prevailing prices, has been just about equivalent to the decrease in the movement of hogs to market. Another deduction drawn from the figures is that the distribution has taken care of the production, notwithstanding the prevailing prices.

LARD.—The tendency of spot values has been to a little lower level. Trade is fair but the decline in the interior markets brought some cost pressure and values receded. Demand is quite good, both domestic and foreign. City steam, \$11½; Middle West, \$11.30@11.40; Western, \$11.40; refined Continent, \$12; South American, \$12.55; Brazil kegs, \$13.55; compound lard, 8@8¼c.

PORK.—The market is quiet and about steady for the spot article. The decline in the interior markets has affected demand to some extent and trade is moderate. Mess is quoted at \$22@22.50; clear, \$21@22.50; family, \$23@25.

BEEF.—The position shows little or no change. Trade is small but stocks are light and well held. Quoted: Family, \$23@24; mess, \$19@20; packet, \$21@22; extra India mess, \$36@37.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

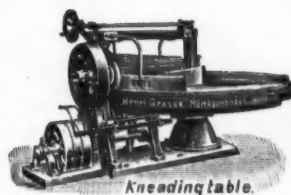
EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 2, 1913:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 15,460 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 11,490 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 131,500 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 63,730 lbs.; Civita Vecchia, Italy, 7,873 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,637 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 201,492 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 99,507 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,721 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 21,778 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 363 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,968,334 lbs.; London, England, 28,491 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 15,210 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 29,303 lbs.; Ravenna, Italy, 10,234 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 21,156 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 76,256 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 8,688 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 840 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 130,358 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 15,233 lbs.

HAM.—Amsterdam, Holland, 6,092 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 14,627 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium,

BUTTERINE MACHINERY



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produces a high-grade butterine and remunerative results.

We are specialists since 1870. Nearly all butterine factories throughout the world are working with our special machines. In the U. S. they are in use at all the factories.

Prices and full information free on application

GRASSO'S MACHINE WORKS

Established 1858

BOIS-LE-DUC. (Holland)



123,400 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,630 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 6,581 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,415 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 648 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,190 lbs.; Guaymas, Cuba, 911 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 524,566 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 8,153 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 12,053 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 584 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,252,655 lbs.; London, England, 157,985 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 21,169 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 3,794 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 11,580 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,629 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,299 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 2,176 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,910 lbs.; Southampton, England, 189,383 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 3,629 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,278 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,396 lbs.

LARD.—Ancona, Italy, 11,000 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 370,956 lbs.; Accra, Africa, 3,080 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 14,779 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 26,303 lbs.; Bari, Italy, 7,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,625 lbs.; Black River, Indo China, 7,100 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 262,700 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 2,800 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 6,296 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,289 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 6,200 lbs.; Cablentia, —, 78,000 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 31,741 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 164,180 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 30,195 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 41,527 lbs.; Calabar, —, 1,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 11,420 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 18,068 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,879 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 67,057 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 190,555 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,645,999 lbs.; Havre, France, 109,062 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 41,728 lbs.; Inagua, Nicaragua, 1,360 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,980 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 8,745 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 11,030 lbs.; London, England, 614,304 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 516,296 lbs.; Manchester, England, 323,307 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 3,993 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 22,050 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 18,036 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 33,470 lbs.; Port Empedocle, —, 5,800 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 35,970 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,200 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 26,250 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 46,086 lbs.

Rotterdam, Holland, 440,150 lbs.; Reggio, Italy, 2,800 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 41,282 lbs.; Southampton, England, 206,019 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 51,543 lbs.; Syracuse, Sicily, 72,200 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 68,833 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 44,197 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 43,253 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,000 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 15,400 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 8,222 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 84,750 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 240 gals.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 bbls.

PORK.—Black River, Indo China, 116 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 35 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 58½ bbls.; Colon, Panama, 5 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 145 bbls., 20 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 82 bbls.; London, England, 35 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 20 tcs., 150 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 60 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 165 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 140 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 48 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 250 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 50 bxs.; Hamilton, W. I., 9 pa.; Havre, France, 55 pkgs.; Marseilles, France, 165 pa.; Oran, Algeria, 210 pa.; Tunis, Algeria, 25 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 2, 1913:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 148 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 5 bbls.; Black River, Indo China, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 12 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 100 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 675 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 30½ tcs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 75 bbls.; Emden, Germany, 25 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 42 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 250 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 8 bbls.; Lagos, Spain, 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 150 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 30 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 227 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 28 bbls.; Port

au Prince, W. I., 40 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 185 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 8 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 155,963 lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 25 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 25,958 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 116,512 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 536 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 tcs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 65 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 30 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 385 tcs.; Cyprus, Greece, 10 tcs.; Frankfurt, Germany, 150 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 540 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 4 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 100 tcs.; Patras, Greece, 5 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 100 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 85 tcs., 67 bbls.; Salonica, Turkey, 25 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 7,100 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,800 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,722 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 900 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,100 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,400 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,206 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 2,600 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 9,900 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 6,600 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 228,761 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 11,613 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 2,669 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 7,854 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 195 pa.; Liverpool, England, 10 bbls., 810 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Alexandria, Egypt, 85 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 225 cs.; Antilla, W. I., 29 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 2 cs.; Black River, Indo China, 52 cs.; Bangkok, Siam, 59 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 231 cs.; Colon, Panama, 123 cs.; Cape Town, South Africa, 1,890 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 309 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 254 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 112 cs.; London, England, 432 cs.; Liverpool, England, 955 cs.; Manchester, England, 1,493 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 51 cs.; Progreso, Mexico, 130 cs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending March 29, 1913, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '12, to Mar. 29, 1913.
	Week ending Mar. 29, 1913.	Week ending Mar. 30, 1912.	
United Kingdom—	460	492	8,523
Continent	236	309	6,786
So. & Cen. Am.	509	272	8,465
West Indies	1,544	624	23,105
Br. No. Am. Col.	110	24	6,570
Other countries ..	.....	5	25
Total	2,859	1,726	53,474

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '12, to Mar. 29, 1913.
	Week ending Mar. 29, 1913.	Week ending Mar. 30, 1912.	
United Kingdom—	6,585,725	5,640,300	122,666,296
Continent	1,617,750	1,238,275	20,334,825
So. & Cen. Am.	36,000	117,550	2,219,050
West Indies	262,400	194,625	4,973,304
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	20,400
Other countries ..	.....	12,400	1,429,450
Total	8,501,875	7,203,150	151,643,325

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '12, to Mar. 29, 1913.
	Week ending Mar. 29, 1913.	Week ending Mar. 30, 1912.	
United Kingdom—	4,862,080	3,680,810	109,380,179
Continent	3,809,400	6,638,450	111,333,118
So. & Cen. Am.	669,800	530,900	12,204,550
West Indies	963,350	1,059,000	19,552,155
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,020	1,250	300,180
Other countries ..	.....	28,300	1,072,400
Total	10,337,650	11,918,710	253,932,562

To—	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		From Nov. 1, '12, to Mar. 29, 1913.
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	
New York	1,865	5,265,700	6,037,050
Boston	94	1,022,175	1,349,600
Philadelphia .....	.....	11,000	784,000
New Orleans	900	120,000	1,236,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	751,000	188,000
Mobile .....	.....	10,000	500,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	1,322,000	243,000
Total week	2,859	8,501,875	10,337,650
Previous week	1,983	9,717,800	12,912,817
Two weeks ago	3,035	6,375,400	14,245,300
Cor. week last y'r ..	1,726	7,203,150	11,918,710

To—	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.		Decrease.
	From Nov. 1, '12, to Mar. 29, '13.	Same time last year.	
Pork, lbs.	10,694,800	11,312,600	617,800
Meats, lbs.	151,643,325	167,572,022	15,928,697
Lard, lbs.	253,932,562	275,066,107	21,133,545

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	20/	22/6	②3c.
Oil Cake	17/6	22c.	②7c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	②3c.
Cheese	25/	30/	②5c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	②3c.
Butter	30/	30/	②5c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	②3c.
Pork, per barrel.....	20/	22/6	②3c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, March 27, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil.		Cottonseed.		Bacon and Ham.		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Tcs. and Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Baltic, Liverpool .....	.....	269	.....	.....	4698	50	274	155	632	3663	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bovic, Liverpool	2198	.....	.....	.....	466	.....	.....	20	261	940	.....	.....	.....	.....
Megantic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2119	.....	.....	94	70	268	3800	.....	.....	.....
Minnewaska, London .....	.....	1000	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	9250	.....	.....	.....
Majestic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	1050	.....	.....	.....
Galileo, Hull .....	.....	100	.....	.....	1098	.....	.....	25	877	6048	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canning, Manchester .....	.....	1025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	3700	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	5	95	.....	2797	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia, Glasgow .....	.....	300	.....	.....	1079	.....	.....	25	52	140	1010	.....	.....	.....
President Lincoln, Hamburg .....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	200	1250	5385	.....	.....	.....
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg .....	.....	580	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	315	50	1505	5350	.....	.....	.....
Potsdam, Rotterdam	20700	656	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	25	860	7225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	8202	.....	.....	.....	432	270	51	170	297	4500	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Washington, Bremen	1100	75	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	50	.....	125	2500	.....	.....	.....
La Provence, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	600	.....	.....	.....
Niagara, Havre .....	.....	558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Istina, Havre	5374	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezia, Marseilles .....	.....	150	.....	.....	10	775	.....	.....	.....	190	25	.....	.....	.....
Oscar II, Baltic .....	.....	555	.....	.....	740	.....	.....	157	116	1235	560	.....	.....	.....
St. Laurent, Bordeaux .....	.....	50	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	490	.....	.....	.....
Longwy, Dunkirk	1700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martha Washington, Mediteran .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	500	.....	.....	.....
Alice, Mediterranean .....	.....	2085	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	200	.....	.....	.....
San Guglielmo, Mediterranean .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	.....	.....	.....
Mendoza, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	650	.....	.....	.....
Carmen, Mediterranean .....	.....	3201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpathia, Mediterranean .....	.....	1423	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	.....	.....	.....
Barbarossa, Mediterranean .....	.....	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Principe di Piemonte, Med'nean	25
Total	40374	12887	12503	1095	1026	978	8928	61468

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TALLOW AND GREASE

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Several factors have combined to bring about a steadier undertone in the local tallow market during the past week, but on the whole there was no significant increase in transactions. Seemingly there is a greater disposition to bid for stuff, however, in reflection of recent events. Supplies are not pressing, with this condition aggravated by the heavy overflows and floods in the Ohio valley, westward and southward. There is still a conflict of opinion as to the amount of livestock which was lost because of the floods. The maintenance of values in the provision market in general, however, and a further abrupt rise in cotton-oil prices were factors not ignored. Also stimulating was the London auction sale this week. There were 1,586 casks offered at that center, with 1,182 taken, at 6d. to a shilling advance. While export business has not been important, bids are said to be somewhat improved. It would seem that the clearer view of the foreign political situation is having effect, through foreign trade circles, as well as a less stringent money market. The disposition to pursue conservative tactics, however, is still noted, not only in regard to the attitude of foreign consumers, but also in domestic circles. Last sales of prime city tallow were at 6¼c., with specials at 7½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market continues firm but quiet. Quotations are at 11c., although at these levels, the takings by the compound lard trade have been very limited. Supplies are not being pressed.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The position of the foreign markets is not changed. Prices are very firm and copra is at about the highest of the year, while stocks do not accumulate at the advance. Quotations: Cochin, 10¼@11c.; arrival, 10½@10¾c.; Ceylon, 10½@10¼c.; shipments, 9¾@10c.

CORN OIL.—The market has hardened in sympathy with the improvement in tone in competing oils, with a fair volume of trade. Prices are quoted at \$5.80@5.90 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices are nominally firm, with trade of very limited proportion. Spot is quoted at 6@6¼c.; while shipment oil is 6c.

PALM OIL.—The market is held firmly at full figures. Trade requirements are not

heavy, but business continues fair. Palm oil has again advanced on the foreign strength. Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6½@6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@7¾c.; to arrive, 7¼@7¾c.; palm, kernel, 9¼@10c.; shipment, 9¾@9¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are very steady for all grades, with fair business. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 97c.@\$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 83c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

GREASE.—The market shows steadiness for the good qualities. Low grades are slow, with the tone only about steady. Yellow, 5½@6c.; bone, 5¼@5½c.; house, 5½@6c.

OLEO OIL.—The foreign market has been very quiet during the week, at practically unchanged prices. The domestic trade is fair, however, and the market is fairly steady. Extras were quoted at New York at 12¾c., and 70 florins in Rotterdam.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 3.—The lard market shows ups and downs, but principally ups, and prices now are as high as they have been at any time this season. The upward tendency is explained by the absence of heavy hog arrivals, which may not come for some time yet, and if so, no break in the lard market is to be expected until these arrivals increase, which may not be till late in the summer or may be next winter. Neutral lard business at the moment is quiet. Big prices have to be obtained to pay for cost of production, and Europe at this time is not willing to go on except at a reduction in price, which is not in sight at the moment. Business in oleo oil with some markets is restricted, but a good buying is expected shortly, in view of the good qualities which are produced at this time of the year. Butter oil has made considerable advance, and Europe commences to realize this, and is bidding far above the limits of last week.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 4.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London —			
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8325	@	4.8335
Demand sterling	4.8715	@	4.8720
Paris —			
Commercial, 90 days....	5.24%	@	5.25
Commercial, 60 days....	5.23%	@	5.23%
Commercial, sight	5.18%	@	5.19%
Berlin —			
Commercial, 90 days....	93 9-16	@	93 11-16
Commercial, 60 days....	94	@	94½
Commercial, sight	94 13-16	@	94½
Antwerp —			
Commercial, 60 days....	5.28%	@	5.27%
Amsterdam —			
Commercial, 60 days....	39%	@	39¾+1-16

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 2, 1913.—The market for animal ammoniates continues strong for prompt delivery product; blood, \$2.80 Chicago; 11 and 15 ground tankage, \$2.57½@2.60 and 10c., Chicago basis. The prevailing floods in the Ohio and tributary rivers have prevented shipments of considerable product which is urgently needed in the South, and if delays continue there may be considerable amount of both fertilizer material and commercial fertilizer orders cancelled, owing to the prospective overflows in the Mississippi and its branches having prevented planting of cotton in this territory. If the floods subside promptly these orders may be renewed, as some other crops will undoubtedly be planted, even though they cannot prepare the ground in time to plant cotton successfully.

Low-grade ammoniates are quiet, owing to the lack of shipping facilities, but prices are not materially changed, as producers are all hoping for an early resumption of shipping on the part of the railroads which may renew the orders which have been held up. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 2, 1913.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.60 @1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2½@2¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80@90c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1¾c. per lb.; silicic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; borax, at 4¾c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½c., and in bbls. 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent., at 4¾@5c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 9¾@10c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 87½@90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¼@8c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65@75c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10¼@10¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¾@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.; corn oil, 5.85@5.95c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 5¾@6c. per lb. Prime city tallow, 6¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11@11½c. per lb.; house grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 4.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 70¾ marks; butter oil, 70½ marks; summer yellow, 67¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 4.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 39 florins; choice summer white, 40½ florins, and butter oil, 40½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 4.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 81¾ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 4.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 82¾ francs; prime winter yellow, 84 francs; choice summer white oil, 84½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 4.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 32½s.; summer yellow, 32½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 3.—Crude cottonseed oil, 42c. bid for any shipment. The Southeast reports small stocks of crude remaining unsold.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 3.—Cottonseed oil market firm; prime crude, 42¾c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$25.50@25.75 per short ton. Hulls firm at \$8.50@8.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 3.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 41c. bid for Texas, 42c. asked; offerings light on advancing market. Prime 8 per cent. meal higher at \$27.75 per short ton. New Orleans; stocks light; demand active. Loose hulls steady at \$8; sacked, \$11, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 3.—Prime crude cottonseed oil market quiet at 41c. bid. Choice loose cake, \$26.25 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 2, 1913.—As stated in our last review we saw nothing but higher prices ahead, and same materialized during the past week. On the almost entire absence of crude oil offerings, and with the consumer a heavy buyer and the New York market relatively the cheapest in the country, buyers naturally were compelled to buy here. Strenuous efforts were made to fill these buyers up, but they became so persistent that sellers were compelled to back away. The short interest, finding that the selling power was not strong enough to stem the tide, became panicky themselves, and started a wild scramble to cover, thus advancing values rapidly. Before

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the most urgent needs were filled an advance of some 25 to 27 points was scored.

The high points were reached on the morning of April 1, which were new high records for the season, and were as follows: May, \$6.87; July, \$6.96; August, \$7; September, \$7, and October, \$6.86. At these high levels the long liquidation was tremendous; in fact, more than the market could readily absorb, and later selling has since caused the market to react some 10 to 13 points. The consumers were fair buyers on part of the advance, but their takings gradually diminished as the market advanced. On the reaction more inquiry is again shown.

Virtually no crude oil has come out during the past week, and it is beginning to look as if the country was even more depleted of stocks than even the most sanguine bull has predicted. The advance was probably a trifle too rapid, as it was quicker than the consumer would follow, and the reaction of the past two days was the result. The final outcome, however, if present surrounding strong conditions continue, will be to take up the advance again within a few days, and it should be even more rapid than before.

COTTONSEED CRUSH OF 1912.

The federal census report of cottonseed crushing and linter production from the crop of 1912 was made public this week at Washington. It shows that 4,540,905 tons of cottonseed were crushed and 605,704 bales of linters obtained from the crop of 1912, compared with 4,921,073 tons of seed crushed and 556,276 bales of linters obtained from the crop of 1911. The following table shows the quantity of cottonseed crushed from the crops of 1912 and 1911, figured in tons:

	1912.	1911.
United States	4,540,905	4,921,073
Alabama	347,009	410,295
Arkansas	246,380	273,455
Florida	19,069	26,156

Georgia	631,607	814,152
Louisiana	149,386	157,175
Mississippi	391,624	430,356
Missouri	22,419	42,271
North Carolina	310,791	330,784
Oklahoma	325,388	306,842
South Carolina	338,801	387,962
Tennessee	163,703	251,829
Texas	1,553,056	1,415,321
All other States	41,582	74,475

The following table shows the linters obtained from the crops of 1912 and 1911, figured in bales:

	1912.	1911.
United States	605,704	556,276
Alabama	48,751	40,667
Arkansas	33,935	31,836
Florida	1,415	1,955
Georgia	75,964	80,313
Louisiana	17,869	18,592
Mississippi	45,572	46,718
Missouri	2,433	2,217
North Carolina	28,804	30,131
Oklahoma	51,805	39,260
South Carolina	35,488	36,989
Tennessee	22,170	28,815
Texas	246,927	190,096
All other States	4,481	6,687

The subjoined table shows the number of establishments:

	1912.	1911.
United States	859	841
Alabama	79	78
Arkansas	42	43
Florida	4	4
Georgia	159	156
Louisiana	31	34
Mississippi	75	73
Missouri	4	4
North Carolina	63	63
Oklahoma	55	48
South Carolina	99	102
Tennessee	23	22
Texas	220	209
*All other States	5	5

*Include establishments as follows: California 1, Illinois 2, Kansas 1 and Kentucky 1.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Sharp Advances Recorded—Crude Readily Absorbed—Shorts Run In—Consuming Reports Conflict at the Advance—Government Report on Seed Bullish.

The upward trend which was under way in the cottonseed oil market at the close of the preceding week was continued during the last several days. New high levels were frequently recorded in the local future market. Those who had sold during the earlier part of the year were frightened and many covered. The abrupt advance was checked under the pressure of longs realizing. As levels were about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound above the prices which prevailed less than three weeks ago, consumers were not over anxious to take on additional supplies.

Apart from the prospects of the market, there is now an under-current of bullish sentiment. This is not surprising and is the natural result of a decided upward movement. It is perhaps most noticeable through the South where crude mills are holding more tenaciously than ever. Undoubtedly, their position has been strengthened as they have been constantly relieving themselves of their burden with the passing of the season, and, of course, feel more independent as full quotations are paid. Advices from the Southeast suggest that the amount of crude to be sold is not heavy by any means and although there continues to be much heard concerning

the available supplies of Texas, there seemed to be little difficulty in securing higher values during the week.

The Government report on the amount of cottonseed crushed was given out and it proved very interesting. In most quarters a bullish interpretation was given to the figures, as less oil had been apparently produced than was counted on during the fore part of the season. According to the statis-

to be crushed, although the final report is yet to be issued.

Allowing for 10 per cent. refining losses and a production of 40 gallons of crude to a ton of seed, the Government figures would indicate approximately 3,270,000 barrels of refined oil available this season. In 1911 the production was unofficially figured at slightly in excess of 3,600,000 bbls. The figures this year would not be looked upon as so bullish were it not for other factors which have not materialized or developed as some interests (who had previously adhered to the bear side) had anticipated.

For instance, the exports are running larger than generally thought and the prospects for business during the summer are not unsatisfactory unless the market here advances to a basis whereby many consumers would find it advisable to substitute other products for cotton oil. Pure lard continues to hold up very well despite the numerous predictions of an imminent break. This may come soon or it may not, but the fact remains that the strength of lard in the past has stimulated the inquiry for compound lard and consequently served to bring about a greater consumption of cotton oil. Bulls are emphatic in their statements at this time that the expanded consumption in oil because of the demand of the compound lard trade and the smaller amount of oil produced readily offset the fact that exports are not equal to last year's movement and the admitted smaller takings by the soap trade. Much is heard concerning the demand for butter-making oils, which few in the trade are inclined to dispute as conditions surrounding the oleo-

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tics received there were 4,541,000 tons of seed received from this last cotton crop, against 4,921,000 tons in 1911. This suggests a 73 per cent. crush, against about 70.5 a year ago. It was contended by certain interests that the report promulgated represented the seed crushed to March 1, but later advices from Washington made it evident that the 4,541,000 tons reported was an estimate on the volume already crushed and the amount

THE W. J. WILCOX

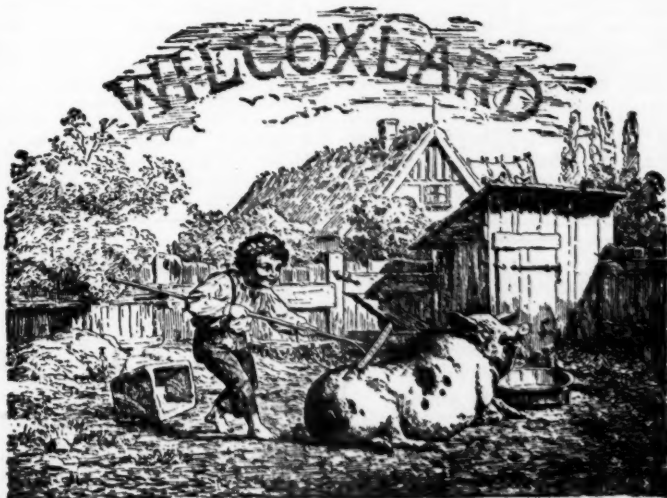
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margarine industry and the high cost of pure butter are conducive to a larger consumption of cotton oil.

It was just about this time last year when the market started on its advance to the 7½c. level. Then there was determined speculation, while at present the outside buying has not been pronounced. During the early part of May in 1912 prices touched about 7½c. with irregular fluctuations ensuing, but during the summer, the market plunged downward, with liquidation heavy from all quarters, as the September delivery approached. It is noteworthy that the decline occurred in face of a start to the cotton crop which was far from bright. A diminution in the demand for compound lard during the June and July a year ago had considerable effect in bringing about the downward movement. Obviously, it does not necessarily follow that last season's events will be duplicated but it would seem that due allowance will have to be made for fluctuations in cotton and lard.

Closing prices, Saturday, March 29, 1913.—Spot, \$6.58@6.65; April, \$6.60@6.62; May, \$6.65@6.66; June, \$6.67@6.72; July, \$6.75@6.76; August, \$6.79@6.80; September, \$6.81@6.82; October, \$6.69@6.70. Futures closed at 3 to 10 advance. Sales were: April, 100, \$6@6.60; May, 3,300, \$6.65@6.64; July, 4,200, \$6.75@6.72; August, 2,700, \$6.79@6.76; September, 3,100, \$6.82@6.77; October, 600, \$6.69@6.68. Total sales, 14,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.35@6.60; off, \$6.25@6.45; reddish off, \$6.10@6.30; winter, \$6.75@7.50; summer, \$6.75@7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.50.

Closing prices, Monday, March 31, 1913.—Spot, \$6.70@6.95; April, \$6.70@6.80; May, \$6.77@6.78; June, \$6.82@6.85; July, \$6.86@6.87; August, \$6.90@6.91; September, \$6.90@6.91; October, \$6.79@6.82. Futures closed at 9 to 15 advance. Sales were: April, 100, \$6.65; May, 4,100, \$6.77@6.66; June, 1,000, \$6.80@6.75; July, 8,400, \$6.86@6.78; August, 8,900, \$6.90@6.83; September, 1,100, \$6.90@6.85; October, 700, \$6.75@6.72. Total sales,

24,300 bbls. Good off, \$6.40@6.75; off, \$6.25@6.59; reddish off, \$6.10@6.40; winter, \$6.50@7.50; summer, \$6.70@7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60 sales; prime crude, Valley, \$6.60 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$5.47 nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, April 1, 1913.—Spot, \$6.70@6.90; April, \$6.73@6.78; May, \$6.78@6.79; June, \$6.83@6.86; July, \$6.86@6.87; August, \$6.90@6.91; September, \$6.91@6.92; October, \$6.79@6.80. Futures closed at unchanged to 3 advance. Sales were: May, 6,800, \$6.87@6.79; June, 600, \$6.92@6.85; July, 8,500, \$6.96@6.87; August, 5,000, \$7@6.91; September, 4,900, \$7@6.91; October, 500, \$6.86@6.80. Total sales, 26,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.70; off, \$6.35@6.58; reddish off, \$6@6.40; winter, \$7@7.75; summer, \$6.75@7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.67 nom.; prime crude, Valley, \$5.60 nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 2, 1913.—Spot, \$6.70@6.87; April, \$6.70@6.76; May, \$6.77@6.79; June, \$6.80@6.82; July, \$6.84@6.85; August, \$6.87@6.88; September, \$6.87@6.89; October, \$6.76@6.80. Futures closed at 1 to 4 decline. Sales were: April, 200, \$6.75; May, 3,800, \$6.81@6.77; July, 5,400, \$6.91@6.85; August, 2,100, \$6.94@6.88; September, 1,700, \$6.95@6.93; October, 100, \$6.82. Total sales, 13,300 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@6.74; off, \$6.35@6.56; reddish off, \$6.10@6.50; winter, \$6.80; summer, \$6.80@7.80; prime crude, S. E., \$5.67 nom.; prime crude, Valley, \$6.60 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$5.47 nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 3, 1913.—Spot, \$6.70@6.85; April, \$6.70@6.76; May, \$6.75@6.77; June, \$6.79@6.82; July, \$6.83@6.84; August, \$6.86@6.88; September, \$6.86@6.88; October, \$6.75@6.77. Futures closed 1 to 2 decline. Sales were: May, 2,700, \$6.75@6.78; June, 100, \$6.81; July, 4,200, \$6.83@6.85; August, 2,100, \$6.86@6.88; September, 1,100, \$6.87@6.88; October, 200, \$6.76. Total sales, 10,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.72; off, \$6.35@6.55; reddish off, \$6.10@6.48; winter, \$6.75; summer, \$6.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60@5.73; prime crude, Valley, \$5.60@5.73; prime crude, Texas, \$5.47@5.60.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to April 3, 1913; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1912. Bbls.	Same period, 1911-1912. Bbls.
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	78
Acajutla, Salvador	—	48	218
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	160
Adelaide, Australia	—	9	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	—	18
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	4,046
Algiers, Algeria	—	—	298
Algoa Bay, Africa	—	244	281
Amstola, Honduras	—	—	19
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	537
Ancona, Italy	—	—	2,644
Antilla, W. I.	—	14	50
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	8
Antwerp, Belgium	75	2,855	6,201
Arendal, Norway	—	—	50
Arica, Chile	—	234	168
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	—	17
Auckland, N. Z.	—	55	700
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	6	4
Azua, W. I.	—	—	244

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Bahia, Brazil	—	408	La Union, Salvador	—	43	—	Christiania, Norway	1,150	8,760	6,100
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	172	Leghorn, Italy	—	—	6,113	Colon, Panama	—	500	—
Barbados, W. I.	111	1,380	Leipzig, Germany	—	—	38	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	925
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	3	Leith, Scotland	—	—	50	Genoa, Italy	225	275	684
Belut, Syria	—	4	Liverpool, England	807	12,598	28,668	Glasgow, Scotland	—	500	2,525
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	24	London, England	550	13,933	6,404	Gothenberg, Sweden	500	3,200	500
Bergen, Norway	—	44	Macoris, S. D.	—	377	601	Hamburg, Germany	—	4,401	18,721
Birkenhead, England	—	—	Malmo, Sweden	—	—	350	Havana, Cuba	—	2,814	1,237
Bordeaux, France	50	1,000	Malta, Island of	—	—	1,790	Havre, France	—	300	3,010
Braila, Roumania	—	700	Manchester, England	1,400	10,624	5,598	Kingston, W. I.	—	85	100
Bremen, Germany	—	850	Manila, P. I.	—	—	9	Liverpool, England	—	800	18,071
Bristol, England	—	175	Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	—	London, England	—	250	14,236
Buenos Aires, A. R.	1,175	19,467	Marseilles, France	150	20,574	18,838	Manchester, England	—	1,525	2,071
Cairo, Egypt	—	13,457	Martinique, W. I.	—	1,163	3,531	Marseilles, France	—	1,200	4,775
Cape Haytian, Haiti	—	434	Matanzas, W. I.	—	—	121	Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Cape Town, Africa	96	1,028	Melbourne, Australia	—	—	98	Progreso, Mexico	100	1,470	715
Cardenas, Cuba	—	1,447	Mersina, Turkey	—	—	71	Rotterdam, Holland	—	55,157	125,175
Cartagena, Colombia	—	14	Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	798	—	Stavanger, Norway	200	945	1,040
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	290	Montego Bay, W. I.	—	15	52	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	40
Cavala, P. I.	—	23	Montevideo, Uruguay	—	2,569	5,154	Trieste, Austria	—	—	320
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	488	Moyaguez	127	154	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	115	1,118	1,247
Ceara, Brazil	—	19	Naples, Italy	—	1,883	4,623	Total	2,350	86,935	211,556
Christiania, Norway	275	1,430	Newcastle, England	—	—	150	From Baltimore.			
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	4,700	Norfolk, Sweden	—	—	60	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,100
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	13	Nuevitas, Cuba	—	103	19	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	150
Colon, Panama	46	1,390	Oran, Algeria	—	—	1,652	Christiania, Norway	—	300	—
Constantinople, Turkey	—	1,296	Panama, Panama	—	—	6	Constanta, Roumania	—	—	50
Constanta, Roumania	—	200	Panderna, Asla	—	—	610	Constantinople, Turkey	—	50	750
Copenhagen, Denmark	280	8,420	Para, Brazil	—	—	38	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	200	—
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	65	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	28	Hamburg, Germany	—	1,600	3,001
Cork, Ireland	—	400	Patras, Greece	—	—	325	Havre, France	110	3,480	—
Corral	—	207	Pernambuco, Brazil	—	3,109	19	Liverpool, England	—	410	150
Cristobal, Panama	—	315	Piraeus, Greece	—	—	61	Malta, Island of	—	—	235
Cuacata, Colombia	—	3	Port Antonio, W. I.	—	265	5	Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,100	935
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	85	Port au Prince, W. I.	1	122	344	Total	110	8,655	7,741
Danzig, Germany	—	30	Port Barrios, C. A.	—	14	44	From All Other Ports.			
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	1,715	Port Limon, C. R.	28	315	519	Canada	4,923	53,178	120
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	186	Port of Spain, W. I.	—	11	—	Mexico (including overland)	—	33,935	36,961
Demerara, Br. Guiana	125	1,801	Port Said, Egypt	—	443	—	Total	4,923	87,113	37,061
Dominica, W. I.	—	62	Porto Cortez, Honduras	—	—	7	Recapitulation.			
Drontheim, Norway	—	150	Preston, England	—	5	25	From New York	10,220	319,296	327,123
Dublin, Ireland	—	2,500	Progreso, Mexico	—	64	—	From New Orleans	2,350	86,935	211,556
Dunkirk, France	—	315	Puerto, Mexico	5	20	150	From Galveston	—	1,010	15,288
Flume, Austria	—	925	Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	16	621	From Baltimore	110	8,655	7,741
Frederickshald, Norway	—	105	Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	—	460	From Philadelphia	—	1,286	4,158
Fremantle, Australia	—	987	Ravenna, Italy	—	1,525	—	From Savannah	—	30,389	75,631
Galata, Roumania	—	5,860	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	995	3,473	2,716	From Newport News	—	6,200	12,610
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	Rodosta, A. R.	—	—	710	From Norfolk	—	13,634	28,677
Genoa, Italy	1,060	37,353	Rosario, A. R.	—	—	666	From Mobile	—	871	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	100	Rotterdam, Holland	550	42,091	40,057	From San Francisco	—	105	40
Glasgow, Scotland	100	3,615	St. Croix, W. I.	—	24	49	From all other ports	4,923	87,113	37,061
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,648	St. Johns, N. F.	—	415	106	Total	17,068	555,727	723,034
Grand Papo	—	22	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	—	—	Make your own			
Grenada, W. I.	—	736	St. Marc, Hayti	—	3	—	HYDROGEN			
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	10	St. Thomas, W. I.	84	379	20	and OXYGEN			
Guanica, P. R.	—	38	Salonica, Turkey	—	—	4,300	By the			
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	3,001	Sanchez, S. D.	—	626	36	I.O.C.			
Hamburg, Germany	580	10,630	San Domingo, S. D.	32	314	578	SYSTEM			
Havana, Cuba	72	1,543	San Juan, P. R.	6	269	—	and SAVE MONEY			
Havre, France	500	13,101	Santa Marta, Colombia	—	13	—	Simplest Safest			
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	Santiago, Cuba	139	1,601	444	Lowest in cost of production			
Hong Kong, China	—	12	Santiago, Chile	—	—	60	100% EFFICIENT			
Horsens, Denmark	—	25	Santos, Brazil	—	6,241	1,176	Send for Illustrated Catalog			
Hull, England	100	1,398	Savanilla, Colombia	—	2	6	International Oxygen Co.			
Iquique, Chile	—	72	Sekondl, Africa	—	—	9	115 Broadway, N. Y.			
Kingston, W. I.	100	2,095	Smyrna, Turkey	—	—	1,697	WORKS:			
Kobe, Japan	—	6	Southampton, England	—	700	1,270	Waverly Park, Newark, N. J.			
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	Stavanger, Norway	—	—	25	Paris, France, 99 Rue de Chateaudun			
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,900	Stettin, Germany	—	—	955	M. Buarque & Co., Rep., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil			
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	22	Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	375				
La Libertad, Salvador	—	4	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	41	998				
La Plata, A. R.	—	450	Sydney, Australia	—	530	2,694				
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	25	Tampico, Mexico	—	47	21				
			Tangiers, Morocco	—	—	6				
			Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	150				
			Trebisoud, Armenia	—	—	20				
			Trieste, Austria	—	38,729	17,068				
			Trinidad, Island of	—	257	208				
			Tripoli, Tripoli	—	—	30				
			Tumaco, Colombia	—	—	88				
			Turks Island, W. I.	—	440	—				
			Valparaiso, Chile	601	2,813	5,280				
			Venice, Italy	—	30,501	28,764				
			Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	147	263				
			Wellington, N. Z.	—	41	196				
			Yokohama, Japan	—	—	16				
			Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	—	47				
			Total	10,220	319,298	327,123				
			From New Orleans.							
			Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	8,935				
			Belfast, Ireland	—	150	280				
			Bremen, Germany	—	110	1,080				
			Bristol, England	—	—	50				
			Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	425	—				

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HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—No further trading is reported, but there has been a fair business so far this week and sales are considerably larger than the very restricted transactions last week. Packers claim that there is a little more inquiry all around, but buyers do not admit this. Quotations are generally unchanged on all varieties. Buyers are expressing some curiosity regarding prices for April salting, but as packers are not as yet naming rates for April hides no sales of Aprils alone have as yet been made. It is learned that some probable damage was caused by floods to Indianapolis packer hides. Native steers continue unchanged at 17c., at which last sales were made, and while some packers are nominally talking more, buyers refuse to operate at any more than 17c. Texas steers are still firmer than any other variety, and there is a light supply of these. Only one packer is offering anything for heavy weights at Southern points, but buyers think this could be shaded to 17½c. In the absence of late trading in other weights lights are nominal at 17@17½c., and extremes at 16½@16¾c. Butt brands are in fair request and steady at 16½c., as per recent sales of March salting at this price noted recently. Colorados are also in fair demand, with late sales of March salting at 16¼c., as was noted. Branded cows are in small supply and firm, with packers asking up to 16½c. for Northern points, which last sold at 16¼c., and Southern points alone 16¾c., and mixed points at 16½c. Native cows are unchanged. Packers report a little better inquiry for those, but buyers are refusing to pay any more than 16c. for either heavies or lights, and this price is the market as per last sales. The recent firmer tone in countries has not affected packer cows. Native bulls are quiet owing to packers refusing late bids of 13½c., and buyers refusing to pay 14c., which they think is proportionately too high as compared with other varieties. Branded bulls are being held at 13@13½c., as to points, but no sales have been made.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The dealers here are disposed to talk a trifle firmer on account of the light receipts coming forward and the firmness evinced by outside country collectors, but there is no material improvement to the demand, and the fact that packers are free sellers of their cows at 16c. will probably serve to check any further advancing tendency to the country market. The fact, however, that a good many dealers in Ohio, Indiana, and other points are unable to offer hides for the present owing to late floods makes dealers here even stronger than they otherwise might be, and the belief among holders generally is that with meager supplies prices are bound to advance when quality improves and tanners become more active buyers. Buffs continue to rule firm at 14¼@14½c., but trade is quiet and no sales of account are reported. Some buyers still refuse to bid over 14c., but all bids at this are declined. Heavy cows are also quotable at 14¼@14½c., but are firmer at the outside price than buff, and a fair amount

of trading has been effected of late at the 14½c. basis. Extremes, owing to the very poor quality of present collections, are very much neglected, and most lots would fail to command much of a premium over buff or heavy cows. Late receipt extremes are nominally held at 14¾@15c., but no trading is noted. Heavy steers are quiet but steady at 15@15½c. Bulls are in small supply and held firm 12¾c.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues to show a very firm tone and offerings outside of packer stock are light. Buyers continue to point to the very large holdings in the hands of one packer which date back for six months or so, and if this lot was out of the way it would add to the general strength of the market. Packer skins are held at 20c. Chicago cities rule at 18¾@19c., with best stock last sold at 19c., and some now held even higher. Outside cities range 18½@19c., with sales claimed of extra choice lots at the outside price. Countries range all the way from 16¾@17¾c., as to lots and sections, etc. Kips are steady at 16½c. for straight cities, 16c. for mixed lots and 15½c. for countries alone. Light calf is ranged from \$1.25@1.35, as to lots, and deacons under 7 lbs. at \$1.05@1.15.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is held somewhat firmer with regular runs of packers from \$1.35@1.50, and extra heavies choice selection \$1.55@1.60. Outside city packers are from \$1.30@1.40 for regular good lots, and countries range all the way from 70c. to \$1.20.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further trading has been noted in common varieties since the clearance sales reported yesterday at unchanged prices. The demand continues quiet, and only one buyer shows any interest of account. Some further receipts include 712 Central Americans, etc., per the S. S. "Prinz Joachim." No interest is being shown here in River Plates, but the offerings as a rule are very light and prices asked are considerably above the ideas of tanners here. What offerings there are of Buenos Ayres consist chiefly of the heavier weights, which are not desired here. One offering of 18,000 Buenos Ayres consisted of 3,000 hides each of 10@11 kilos, 11@12 kilos, 12@13 kilos, 13@14 kilos, 14@15 kilos and 15@16 kilos at 30¼c. asked for the 10@11 kilos, and ranged down as to weights to 26½c. for the heaviest.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Some cable advices here state that the packing plant of the La Blanca Company has been destroyed by fire. The Sansinena frigorifico hides remain unsold again this week, and from some sources it is now reported that 20,000 Sansinena steers are obtainable. This quantity is said to be offered despite the reports circulated in some quarters that different lots of Sansinenas have been taken at private sale. Some parties are talking that frigorifico steers are liable to sell down to around 18c., but others think that buyers would take them around 18½c. if they were able to secure them at that price. Frigorificos, etc., have been the only varieties that have held up extremely high for several months past, and it now looks as if quite a reaction was due in these.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further trading is noted since the sales reported yesterday of January-February native steers at 16½c. No interest is being shown in winter spreadies, and there are still some "yearlings" on hand of this variety consisting of six cars of June to January, 1912, hides held by one packer, and two cars of last Aprils held by another packer.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues very quiet locally, and no trading of any

account is noted. Prices are still being very firmly held, however, as dealers have very few on hand as a rule, and are getting in very small fresh receipts so that they can afford to be indifferent, and they figure that if tanners do not operate now they will be obliged to before long. Most dealers in Pennsylvania and the Middle West, etc., are asking 14½c. for buff, and while this is about ½c. above most buyers' views bids of 14c. are steadily declined. There are some offerings, however, at 14¼c., and a car of 45-lb. and up cows was offered here today from a Pennsylvania point at 14¼c.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues very firm, especially on the middle and heavy weights, which are held firm at higher prices. Dealers, however, are unable to realize any further advances on 5@7 lbs. New York City skins are considered quotable at \$1.80, \$2.20@2.25 and \$2.50@2.60, with bids reported refused at the inside figures, and some sales understood to have been made at \$1.80, \$2.22½ and \$2.57½. A sale was recently made here of about 1,500 New York State skins at \$1.40, \$1.85 and \$2.30 flat.

HORSE HIDES.—Market steady. Whole hides without tails and maines are quotable at from \$4.30@4.40 for outside cities as to lots, \$4.20@4.25 for mixed cities and countries, and from \$4@4.15 for countries alone. Fronts are rather quiet at \$3.25@3.30, and up to \$3.35 asked, but butts are active and firm with good sales at \$1.32½ and ranged \$1.27½@1.35.

European.

Trade here is quiet, and few sales are made of either hides or calfskins. There are offerings of new season-dry Russian calf at nominal prices ranging about 10 per cent. under the figures ruling for last summer season stock, but it cannot be learned that any business has been done and prices are not sufficiently established to be quotable. There are some reports in Europe of two lots of Russian grassers aggregating about 100,000 having been sold to speculators. Recent offerings here of wet salted Russian hides 33@35-lb. average at 7d. c. i. f. were too high for buyers here to consider. German Polish salted calf are quoted at 23c. c. i. f. selected. There are cabled offerings of Amsterdam abattoir No. 1 spready cows at 16½c. c. i. f.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 2.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½@14¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½@14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¾@15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½@14¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14@14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¾@15c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11@11¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¼@10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾@10c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾@10c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½@18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾@15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½@16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@15¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¼@14c.

Chicago Section

Did any boob throw that April 1 harpoon into you?

Thank the Lord the floods have subsided. Also, P. Bartzan has—perhaps!

Save your umbrella covers, fellers. They'll make fine skirts for the women folks.

Anyhow, J. P. M. wasn't born of poor but dishonest parents. That's some satisfaction.

Do you know that John Moran killed the first hog for Armour & Company in Chicago? And still he's a young fellow.

That flaming red light you see as you look toward Washington is no aurora borealis, but just J. Ham's galways rampant.

You've got to take your hat off to John H. Patterson, president of The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 29, 1913, averaged 11.49 cents per pound.

Cow's husbands, distillery fed, are bringing upwards of seven cents. Things are getting high—woman's waist line is now just under her ears.

Apropos of "casting" your vote, s'matter with said vote being in the shape of a brick, and cast it at the candidate—some of him, anyhow?

March—but let by-gones be by-gones, and get out your fly swatter! Next to picking fleas off'n the dog, fly swatting is the greatest fun ever.

That forthcoming special session of Congress looks like it may be a mighty interesting proposition. Some of 'em will sure show their mitts.

A hair of the dog that bit you is O. K., but don't get enough of his hair to stuff a

pillow, or it may take the old dog's whole hide to fix you afterward.

The Pagenstecher Brigade has not yet been called out on actual dooty, and probably never will be. Nevertheless, in times of peace prepare for war. Get that war thing?

All places of amusement in Chicago, such as the Stock Exchange, Board of Trade, banks, etc., were closed Tuesday, April 1, on account of election. It was also April Fool's Day!

Seems like the most desirable candidates for aldermen when elected turn out to be the most dog-gonedably undesirable. Much like buying a broken-winded horse balanced with shot.

Before people became accustomed to seeing money quoted by the billion, making a lone million look like a piker, the death of a man like J. P. M. would have upset the whole world financially.

President Wilson goes to the depo to meet his wife. Another precedent burstd all to rags. Seems a sort of an unwritten law existed that the President must not meet anyone. Don't any more.

The Springfield bunch has certainly put the intelligent voter wise. There is an effect, there was a cause, will be wholly appreciated by more than one of the present representatives after next election.

Fred Busse, Chicago's ex-heavyweight postmaster and Mayor, the man who gave the A. M. P. A. the freedom of the city when in office, has retired from the coal business and will devote his time to farming.

Bernard Wolf, former president of the Wolf Packing and Provision Company, and known as a philanthropist, died on Sunday at his home, 4507 Forrestville avenue. He was 72 years old, and had lived in Chicago for forty-five years.

The burning of Sardis, Asia Minor, 2,413 years ago is said to have been the biggest blaze ever. And, by the way, there ain't any-one plugging around today who was an eye-witness who is going to deny it. But what has that got to do with the cheaper cuts of meat, anyhow?

With a few millions less than nothing in the city treasury there seems to be plenty of candidates for office. But, let's see, there's the possible purchase of all the surface and "L" lines by the city. And, ha! that subway

proposition, and then some. Very important matters, y'understand.

English aristocracy is getting tired of entertaining royalty. It costs too much, and according to accounts said royalty ain't any too pleasant to have around. On the other mitt, the common herd is tired of tolerating 'em, even. Kin you blame 'em? How'd you like to have some mutt for President you couldn't put the skids under?

Doctor Mary strutted down the pike in pantie, vestie, coatie;

Copper Clancy glimmed her, and she kinder got his goatie.

"I see through that," said Clancy, and forth-with run Mary in;

The Sarg got wise when Mary'd quit a'waggin' of her chin.

Then Mary hiked to Carter H. to get poor Clancy fired,

And all that Clancy sayeth is: "These she-males make me tired!"

Josiah Stiles, pioneer packer, died at the age of 84 on Tuesday, March 25, and was interred on March 28. The following-named members of the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Stiles was one of the very oldest members, acted as pall-bearers: W. L. Gregson, A. V. Booth, A. S. White, E. S. Chapin, Frank Clifton and G. W. Stone. Many other members attended the funeral. Mr. Stiles came from Connecticut fifty-odd years ago, and was a member of the firm of Jones & Stiles, operating the plant now owned by Roberts & Co. in the Stock Yards, Chicago, and who quit business when the International Packing Company was formed. At one time Mr. Stiles operated a packing plant at Sabula, Iowa. Throughout his packing career he shipped considerable product to England, where his goods enjoyed quite a reputation. He amassed a considerable fortune during the life of his operations. Mr. Stiles was a very quiet, unobtrusive man, honorable in all his dealings, and highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance. A host of loyal friends and one daughter mourn his loss.

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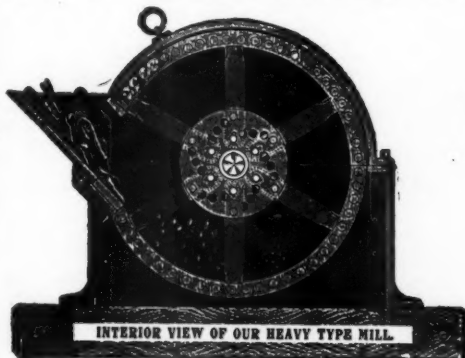
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	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 24.....	17,164	1,138	33,478	19,557
Tuesday, March 25.....	3,963	3,696	14,526	16,851
Wednesday, March 26.....	11,974	2,200	21,059	20,488
Thursday, March 27.....	4,232	2,054	20,316	6,783
Friday, March 28.....	1,037	778	10,295	8,817
Saturday, March 29.....	205	127	12,385	2,541
Total last week.....	38,590	9,094	121,059	75,237
Previous week.....	40,527	9,119	116,725	76,353
Cor. week, 1912.....	48,588	16,921	141,006	110,616
Cor. week, 1911.....	46,595	16,086	153,628	73,263

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 24.....	4,791	3	9,726
Tuesday, March 25.....	982	5,818	6,646
Wednesday, March 26.....	2,976	189	4,198
Thursday, March 27.....	3,411	39	8,162
Friday, March 28.....	2,026	4	7,862
Saturday, March 29.....	835	5,829	2,824
Total last week.....	15,021	235	41,505
Previous week.....	17,130	125	39,100
Cor. week, 1912.....	17,800	424	51,210
Cor. week, 1911.....	18,988	170	42,571

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 20, 1913.....	606,603	2,036,519	1,135,769
Same period, 1912.....	708,143	2,326,952	1,381,904

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending March 20, 1913.....	358,000
Previous week.....	383,000
Year ago.....	436,000
Two years ago.....	477,000
Total year to date.....	6,310,000
Same period, 1912.....	7,534,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to March 29, 1913.....	103,400	302,800	168,200
Week ago.....	110,300	284,600	162,300
Year ago.....	124,400	358,600	256,000
Two years ago.....	131,100	404,500	184,200

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending March 29, 1913:	
Armour & Co.....	16,700
Swift & Co.....	13,700
E. & S. Co.....	5,300
Morris & Co.....	6,500
Anglo-American.....	5,200
Boyd, L. & Co.....	3,900
Hammond Co.....	6,200
Western P. Co.....	5,500
Roberts & Oake.....	2,300
Miller & Hart.....	1,900
Independent P. Co.....	4,700
Brennan P. Co.....	3,000
Others.....	6,200
Totals.....	81,100
Previous week.....	80,500
1912.....	92,300
1911.....	113,700
Total year to date.....	1,551,900
Same period last year.....	1,800,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.15	\$9.20	\$6.25	\$8.35
Previous week.....	8.20	9.00	6.50	8.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.30	7.71	5.70	7.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	6.58	4.80	6.00
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.40	10.88	7.85	9.45

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$8.50@ 9.10
Fair to good steers.....	7.25@ 8.50
Common to fat heaves.....	6.00@ 7.25
Distillery steers.....	8.00@ 8.65
Inferior killers.....	5.50@ 6.50
Canner bulls.....	3.50@ 5.00
Fair to choice vealers.....	8.75@ 9.50
Heavy calves.....	8.25@ 9.00
Feeding steers.....	7.25@ 7.90
Stockers.....	6.00@ 7.15
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@ 6.00
Fair to good heifers.....	5.00@ 7.75
Good to choice cows.....	5.00@ 7.00

Common to good cutters.....	4.25@ 4.75
Inferior to good canners.....	3.50@ 4.50
Bologna hogs.....	3.85@ 6.25
Butcher hogs.....	6.25@ 7.00
Distillery hogs.....	6.75@ 7.00

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$9.25@ 9.35
Good to prime butcher hogs.....	9.25@ 9.40
Good to heavy packing.....	8.90@ 9.10
Fair to good heavy packing.....	9.15@ 9.25
Good to choice light, 170@200 lbs.....	9.40@ 9.50
Pigs, 140 lbs. and under.....	7.80@ 8.25
Pigs, 110@140 lbs.....	8.50@ 8.75
Boars, according to weight.....	3.50@ 4.50
*Stags, according to weight.....	8.50@ 9.65

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$7.00@ 8.00
Native lambs.....	8.00@ 8.40
Fed lambs.....	8.00@ 8.60
Colorado lambs.....	8.25@ 8.70
Clipped lambs.....	7.00@ 7.25
Native yearlings.....	7.25@ 8.00
Feeding lambs.....	7.25@ 8.00
Feeding ewes.....	5.50@ 6.00
Good to choice wethers.....	6.00@ 6.30
Good to choice ewes.....	5.75@ 6.60

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$20.52½	\$20.60	\$20.37½	\$20.50
July.....	20.30	20.32½	20.25	20.30
September.....	20.00	20.02½	19.95	19.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.10	11.12½	11.05	11.07½
July.....	10.97½	10.97½	10.92½	10.92½
September.....	10.82½	10.90	10.82½	10.85

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.17½	11.25	11.15	11.22½
July.....	10.82½	10.90	10.82½	10.90
September.....	10.72½	10.75	10.70	10.72½

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.47½	20.60	20.40	20.60
July.....	20.25	20.40	20.22½	20.37½
September.....	20.00	20.05	19.95	20.02½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.05	11.15	11.05	11.15
July.....	10.77½	10.97½	10.87½	10.95
September.....	10.82½	10.92½	10.82½	10.90

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.20	11.37½	11.20	11.37½
July.....	10.87½	10.95	10.85	10.95
September.....	10.70	10.80	10.70	10.77½

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1913.

No market.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.50	20.57½	20.45	20.52½
July.....	20.35	20.37½	20.30	20.37½
September.....	20.02½	20.05	19.97½	20.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.12½	11.15	11.10	11.12½
July.....	10.92½	11.00	10.92½	10.97½
September.....	10.87½	10.92½	10.87½	10.90
October.....				10.75

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.32½	11.37½	11.30	11.37½
July.....	10.95	10.97½	10.90	10.95
September.....	10.75	10.77½	10.72½	10.77½

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.50	20.52½	20.85	20.40
July.....	20.25	20.37½	20.22½	20.25
September.....	20.00	20.05	19.87½	19.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.10	11.15	11.05	11.05
July.....	10.95	11.00	10.92½	10.92½
September.....	10.87½	10.92½	10.87½	10.87½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.35	11.35	11.25	11.30
July.....	10.92½	10.97½	10.92½	10.95
September.....	10.72½	10.77½	10.70	10.72½

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.35	20.40	20.20	20.31½
July.....	20.20	20.32½	20.17	20.30
September.....	19.82½	20.00	19.85	20.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.00	11.00	10.87½	10.97½
July.....	10.90	10.92½	10.82½	10.92½
September.....	10.82½	10.87½	10.80	10.87½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.25	11.27½	11.17½	11.25
July.....	10.90	10.95	10.90	10.95
September.....	10.70	10.77½	10.70	10.75

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	22	@ 26
Native Sirloln Steaks.....	23	@ 28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	28	@ 36
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@ 18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@ 17
Beef Stew.....	12	@ 14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@ 16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@ 16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@ 12½
Corned Flanks.....	10	@ 10
Round Steaks.....	18	@ 23
Round Roasts.....	15	@ 18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	@ 17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@ 16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	16	@ 12½
Rolls Roast.....	16	@ 18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@ 20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@ 14
Legs, fancy.....	22	@ 22
Stew.....	10	@ 10
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@ 16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20	@ 20
Chops, Frenched, each.....	15	@ 15

Mutton.

Legs.....	16	@ 16
Stew.....	8	@ 8
Shoulders.....	13	@ 13
Hind Quarters.....	15	@ 15
Fore Quarters.....	12	@ 12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@ 20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@ 12½

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	@ 20
Pork Chops.....	20	@ 22
Pork Shoulders.....	16	@ 16
Pork Tenders.....	32	@ 32
Pork Butts.....	15	@ 15
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@ 12½
Hocks.....	11	@ 11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@ 8
Leaf Lard.....	19	@ 19

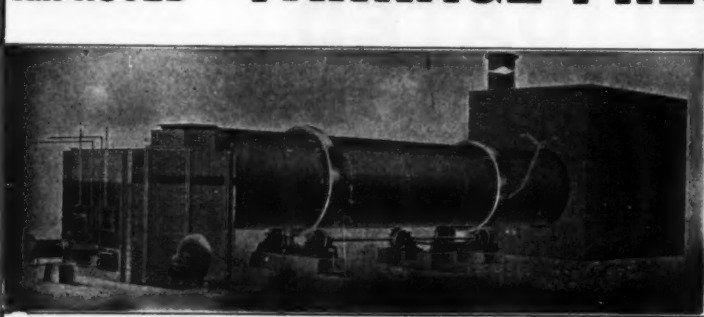
Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	23	@ 23
Fore Quarters.....	17	@ 17
Legs.....	25	@ 25
Breasts.....	16	@ 16
Shoulders.....	20	@ 20
Cutlets.....	30	@ 30
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@ 25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	6½	@ 6½
Tallow.....	4½	@ 4½
Bones, per cwt.....	100	@ 100
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@ 20
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (decons).....	65	@ 65
Klips.....	16	@ 16

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 2.

The supply of 19,347 cattle on Monday was just about sufficient for the requirements of the trade, and while a few choice, tidy-weight cattle were called strong to a little higher, and some of the plain heavy grades were rather slow sale, yet in a general way the market was fully steady with last week's closing prices. Tuesday's run of 3,039 cattle met with a rather slow and indifferent demand, owing to the fact that a rather fair sized mid-week supply was expected, and while no quotable change took place, yet the general trade ruled slow and a little weaker than Monday's level of values. Wednesday's run of 14,000 cattle made a three days' total of 36,000, as compared with 33,000 for the same period a week ago, and the continued moderate receipts resulted in some betterment in the trade, Wednesday's market being active and 10@15c. higher on all grades and classes of fat steers, with indications pointing to fairly moderate receipts and a well-sustained market the balance of the week. No change to speak of has taken place this week in the market on cows, heifers and bulls. The calf trade suffered another \$1.50 decline this week, making \$3@3.50 per cwt. break from the high prices of a few weeks ago, and the legitimate top of the veal calf market is \$8 at present.

The range in hog values is widening, and because of their great scarcity good to choice light hogs are commanding quite a premium. For instance, on Tuesday of this week a few loads of extra fancy underweight light hogs sold from \$9.65@9.70, and Tuesday was the high spot in the trade thus far this spring. A freer marketward movement has been started, 56,000 hogs arriving on Monday, 14,000 on Tuesday and 33,000 on Wednesday, at which time the market ruled fully 10c. lower under the high point on light hogs and 5c. lower on medium and butcher weights. A scratch sale of \$9.65 for prime light was no criterion of the general market, and the bulk of the good to choice light sold at \$9.40@9.55, with the bulk of the medium and heavy butchers \$9.20@9.30. A fairly liberal run of hogs in the near future would not be surprising, and if realized will probably mean a little further easing off in values.

Although the sheep and lamb market carried rather a weak feeling the opening day of the week, the trade has gathered just a little strength yesterday and today (Wednesday), and sales rank 10@15c. above Monday's average. There is nothing in the situation to indicate much change in the market for some time to come. The lamb trade is supplied largely from Colorado feed lots, and there are still large numbers to come from that State. We quote: Woolled stock: Good to prime wethers, \$6.50@6.75; fat ewes, \$6@6.25; fancy heavy ewes, \$6.50@6.65; poor to medium ewes, \$5.50@5.75; culls, \$4@5; fat yearlings, \$7.50@8; good to choice lambs, \$8.35@8.65; poor to medium lambs, \$7.75@8.25; culls, \$6.50@7.25. Shorn stock: Fat wethers, \$5.75@6; fat ewes, \$5.40@5.75; good to choice lambs, \$7.25@7.50; poor to medium lambs, \$6.50@7; culls, \$4@6.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 2.

The cattle supply for the week ending today amounted to approximately 11,200 head, including 2,350 head Southern. Values on beef steers ruled about 15@25c. lower than last Thursday, and about steady with Friday. Trading on heifers has been on a slightly stronger basis. The offerings were plentiful and quality good. Cows brought as high as \$8, this grade also being on a stronger basis. The values on veal calves have experienced a sharp decline during this week, the market on this grade being quoted at \$2.50@3 lower than the high time of last week. The following are the quotations:

Choice to prime steers, \$8.75@9; good to choice, \$8.25@8.75; medium to good, \$7.75@8.25; common to medium, \$7@7.75; choice to prime yearlings, \$8.75@9; good to choice yearlings, \$8.25@8.75; fair to good, \$7.50@8; fancy cows, \$7.50@8; good to choice cows, \$7@7.50; medium grades, \$6.25@6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.85@6; fancy bulls, \$7@7.75; good bulls, \$6.25@6.75; sausage bulls, \$5@6.25; calves of all kinds, \$6@9.50.

The quarantine offerings were very small this week. The general run of the offerings were not of the best. However, Texas and Oklahoma had some good quality beef steers on hand. The following are the quotations: Choice to prime Oklahoma and Texas steers, \$7.50@8.50; good to choice, \$6.25@7.50; medium to good, \$6.25@7; medium to good grass steers, \$6@7.25; medium to good cows, \$5@6; good to choice cows, \$5.50@6.50; bulls, \$4.25@6.50.

The receipts of hogs for the week amounted to approximately 43,600 head. This week's session has been a very uneven affair. The week opened about steady with last week's close, prices then began to decline until Saturday, when 15c. had been lost. On Monday of this week trading was more active and the market was quoted at 5c. higher than Saturday. On Tuesday the high time for the week was reached, when \$9.55 was paid, this price being about 10c. higher than the top for last week. Today values are quoted at 5@10c. lower than yesterday's average. The quotations are as follows: Mixed and butchers, \$9.30@9.45; good heavy, \$9.30@9.40; rough, \$8.50@8.75; lights, \$9.30@9.45; pigs, \$7@9.10.

Approximately 7,700 sheep constituted the offerings for the week. Prices on lambs have been generally steady during the entire period, \$8.60 being the top on one double of Colorado averaging 79 lbs. Quality on this grade was only good. Sheep trading has been on a stronger basis than last week. The quotations are as follows: Choice to prime native and Colorado lambs, \$8.30@8.60; medium to good, \$7.50@8.30; muttons, \$5.50@7; yearlings, \$7@7.50; culls and bucks, \$3@5.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., April 1.

Floods in the Ohio Valley demoralized the fat cattle market last week and there was a 15@25c. drop in values, but this has been nearly all recovered this week and there is a strong and healthy undertone to the market. It takes choice heaves to bring \$8.65 or better and the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound heaves sell around \$8@8.30. A few prime, fat heifers are selling up around \$8 and better and the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going around \$6.40@7.40, with canners and cutters at \$4@5.50. Veal calves continue firm at \$6.75@9.75, and bulls, stags, etc., find a free outlet at fully steady figures, \$6.25@7.25. Cattle receipts for the month of March were 71,909 head, or nearly 10,000 short of March, 1912, and there has been a decrease in cattle supplies for the first quarter of the year amounting to 19,500 head.

The hog market continues to develop strength in spite of the bearish tactics of all classes of buyers. Receipts last month were some 60,000 smaller than in March a year ago, but the average weight of the offerings, 238 pounds, is some seventeen pounds heavier than at that time. Demand from all sources holds up well and although the market shows quite a little fluctuation from day to day the general trend is upward and it is evident that there is a keen demand for every available hog this spring. Light weights are preferred and command a fair premium, but the range is still narrow and quality cuts a big figure. With 17,000 hogs here today the market opened a shade higher and closed a shade lower. Tops brought \$8.95, the same as on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was in about the same notches a week ago, at \$8.80@8.90.

Sheep and lamb prices took a sharp tumble last week, owing to the reports of bad markets in the East and the demoralized transportation service. Receipts for the month were 62,000 smaller than a year ago and are running lighter than anticipated, but the demand is uncertain and unsatisfactory and there has been a very weak undertone to the trade for some time. Competition from the feeder buyers has helped sustain values but the volume of feeder business has been comparatively small recently. Fat lambs are quoted at \$7.90@8.70; yearlings, \$6.75@7.50; wethers, \$6@6.75, and ewes, \$5.85@6.35.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 1.

Receipts of cattle today are 9,000 head, following 8,000 yesterday, not at all burdensome. The month of March shows an increase in cattle receipts at Kansas City of 19 per cent. over March last year. The other four leading Western markets combined show a decrease of 9 per cent. in cattle receipts for March from last year, Chicago leading with a loss of 17 per cent. The best natives bring \$8.75, plain light steers down around \$7.50, quarantine steers at \$6.75@8 this week; except some fancy black steers from Oklahoma which sold yesterday at \$8.65; heifers from the same source at \$8.

Hogs overran the estimate today, and the session in the hog alleys was the exact reverse of that in the cattle division, booming at the start, but flat at the finish. Top hogs brought \$9.25 today, bulk of sales \$8.95@9.20, packers' top \$9.20, receipts 11,500, early estimate 10,000. Average weight of hogs here first week in March was 207 pounds, last week 217 pounds, average for the month 212 pounds. Commission men say there is no possibility of receipts in April reaching a figure that will stop prices from going in their natural direction at this juncture, upward.

Sheep and lambs sold 10c. higher yesterday, but they are 15c. lower today; receipts 8,000. Forecasts repeatedly assert that the sheep house will see some price breaks in the near future, particularly on lambs. Receipts are moderate here, and are apt to continue so for several weeks ahead. Top lambs today, \$8.40; yearlings worth up to \$7.60; wethers, \$7; ewes, \$6.75.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 29, 1913:

CATTLE.

Chicago	23,559
Kansas City	15,535
Omaha	9,749
East St. Louis	8,518
St. Joseph	6,814
Cudahy	441
Sioux City	3,138
South St. Paul	3,854
New York and Jersey City	9,160
Fort Worth	8,263
Philadelphia	5,139
Pittsburgh	3,110
Denver	1,255

HOGS.

Chicago	79,464
Kansas City	33,754
Omaha	52,889
East St. Louis	39,479
St. Joseph	25,294
Cudahy	3,400
Sioux City	21,680
Ottumwa	5,175
Cedar Rapids	6,104
South St. Paul	18,328
New York and Jersey City	25,186
Fort Worth	7,679
Philadelphia	4,655
Pittsburgh	8,087
Denver	6,354

SHEEP.

Chicago	48,818
Kansas City	26,010
Omaha	19,236
East St. Louis	7,030
St. Joseph	13,579
Cudahy	245
Sioux City	1,507
South St. Paul	1,801
New York and Jersey City	18,449
Fort Worth	2,848
Philadelphia	12,305
Pittsburgh	3,155
Denver	1,277

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 4.—Market steady; Western steam, \$11.40; Middle West, \$11.30@11.40; city steam, 11½¢; refined, Continent, \$12; South American, \$12.55; Brazil, kegs, \$13.55; compound, 8@8¼¢.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 4.—Sesame oil, fabrique, —; edible, —; copra oil, fabrique, 114 fr.; edible, 121½ fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 74 fr.; edible, 95 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 4.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 152s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 102s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 59s.; New York, 56s.; picnic, 52s.; hams, long, 75s.; American cut, 72s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 68s. 6d.; long clear, 70s.; short backs, 63s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 69s. Lard, spot prime, 56s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 59s.; 28-lb. blocks, 57s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), 57 marks. Tallow, prime city, 34s. 3d.; choice, 37s. 6d. Turpentine, 31s. 9d. Rosin, common, 14s. 1½d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 33s. 9d.@40s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was more active and lower on a general weakening of the hog markets in the West.

Stearine.

The market was quiet with the tone steady.

Tallow.

Trade is quiet, but prices are firmly held at 6¼¢ for city and 7¼¢ for specials.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was fairly active and lower under rather general realizing and less outside demand.

Market closed firm, with a good rally from the low point. Sales, 19,100 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.75@6.90. Crude, Southeast, \$5.60@5.67; Valley, \$5.67 nom.; Texas, \$5.47 nom. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$6.78@6.83; May, \$6.77@6.78; June, \$6.79@6.82; July, \$6.85@6.86; August, \$6.86@6.88; September, \$6.87@6.89; October, \$6.75@6.78; good off oil, \$6.60@6.75; off oil, \$6.30@6.60; red off oil, \$6.10@6.40; winter oil, \$6.85@7.60; summer white, \$6.85@8.

THURSDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 4.—Hog market dull and 5@10¢ lower. Bulk of prices, \$9@9.15; light, \$8.95@9.30; mixed, \$8.75@9.20; heavy, \$8.55@9.15; rough heavy, \$8.55@8.70; Yorkers, \$9.20@9.30; pigs, \$6.85@9.10. Cattle market strong. Beeves, \$7.20@9.20; cows and heifers, \$3.75@8.25; Texas steers, \$6.70@7.85; stockers and feeders, \$6.10@8.15; Westerns, \$6.90@8.20. Sheep market steady to 10¢.

higher; natives, \$6.10@7.15; Westerns, \$6.10@7.15; yearlings, \$7.10@8.10; lambs, \$7.15@8.90; Westerns, \$7.55@8.90.

Sioux City, April 4.—Hogs weak, at \$8.65@8.80.

St. Louis, April 4.—Hogs steady, at \$9@9.30.

Cleveland, April 4.—Hogs lower, at \$9.35@9.50.

Buffalo, April 4.—Hogs lower, with 6,400 on sale; prices, \$9.50@9.70.

Kansas City, April 4.—Delayed.

St. Joseph, April 4.—Hogs steady, at \$8.70@8.85.

St. Paul, April 4.—Hogs lower, at \$8.60@8.85.

Louisville, April 4.—Delayed.

South Omaha, April 4.—Delayed.

Indianapolis, April 4.—Hogs lower, at \$9.45@9.55.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 29, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	5,281	5,300	8,914
Armour & Co.	4,982	16,700	13,136
Swift & Co.	4,910	13,700	14,587
Morris & Co.	3,945	6,500	7,158
Hammond & Co.	2,003	6,200	4,504
Libby, McNeill & Libby	638	...	...

Anglo-American, 5,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,900 hogs; Western Packing Co., 5,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 1,900 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,700 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,000 hogs; others, 6,200 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,367	8,432	4,165
Fowler & Co.	977	...	1,592
S. & S. Co.	3,408	6,712	3,640
Swift & Co.	3,584	6,618	7,556
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,587	5,845	5,131
Morris & Co.	2,650	5,780	3,810
Butchers	282	367	66

Blount, 16 cattle and 174 hogs; Campbell Bros. Co., 22 cattle and 73 hogs; Columbus Packing Co., 207 hogs; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., 4 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 496 cattle; Lowry, 17 hogs; M. Rice, 4 cattle and 353 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 2,194 hogs; Sinclair Packing Co., 75 cattle; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 133 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 133 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 54 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 136 cattle.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,778	9,144	1,890
Swift & Co.	2,530	12,546	4,978
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,896	15,100	6,667
Armour & Co.	2,266	16,380	4,949
Swartz & Co.	...	1,425	...
J. W. Murphy	...	5,511	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 63 cattle; Morrell & Co., 28 cattle; Sinclair & Co., 93 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 17 cattle.

St. Joseph.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	3,000	10,806	6,900
Morris & Co.	1,600	5,948	2,188
Hammond & Co.	850	7,101	2,622
United Dressed Beef Co.	267	cattle; St. Louis	
Dressed Beef Co.	80	cattle.	

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,357	11,497	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,627	10,010	...
Swift & Co.	...	5,077	...

R. Hurn, 112 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 80 cattle; Statter & Co., 51 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 41 cattle; Blasius & Co., 28 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 21 cattle; regular dealers, 3,944 cattle; country buyers, 3,862 cattle; Layton Packing Co., 716 hogs; Dubuque Packing Co., 144 hogs.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 31, 1913.

	Sheep and			
	Beeves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,810	3,777	1,542	4,344
Jersey City	2,960	2,458	5,114	16,182
Central Union	2,134	383	8,974	—
Lehigh Valley	2,256	215	2,774	—
Scattering	—	135	45	4,660
Totals	9,100	6,968	18,449	25,186
Totals last week	11,680	6,983	27,129	32,516

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913.

	Cattle.			Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	2,907	2,500		
Kansas City	100	727			
Omaha	100	8,000			
St. Louis	200	3,500			
St. Joseph	100	2,000			
Sioux City	200	4,000	200		
St. Paul	250	2,000			
Oklahoma City	...	300			
Fort Worth	500	400			
Pittsburgh	...	500	500		
Buffalo	400	2,500	3,600		
Cleveland	...	1,200			
New York	387	1,300	470		

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1913.

Chicago	20,000	53,898	20,000
Kansas City	8,000	7,890	8,000
Omaha	3,000	7,381	5,000
St. Louis	3,100	2,500	1,800
St. Joseph	1,500	5,600	6,000
Sioux City	2,500	3,500	200
St. Paul	3,600	6,000	500
Oklahoma City	450	1,250	
Fort Worth	4,800	2,600	450
Denver	1,400	1,400	1,400
Wichita	...	589	
Pittsburgh	600	1,300	800
Cincinnati	411		
Buffalo	3,500	12,000	16,000
Cleveland	300	2,000	2,400
New York	2,766	9,018	9,091

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1913.

Chicago	3,000	13,854	20,000
Kansas City	8,000	12,574	11,000
Omaha	3,000	16,568	6,000
St. Louis	4,000	22,108	200
St. Joseph	2,000	8,500	3,600
Sioux City	1,500	6,500	200
St. Paul	2,500	5,500	700
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,000	
Fort Worth	5,000	600	
Milwaukee	400	2,851	100
Denver	600	2,700	1,500
Louisville	...	1,500	
Detroit	...	200	
Cudahy	...	1,400	
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	1,000
Cincinnati	400	500	
Cleveland	200	2,300	1,000
Buffalo	300	3,200	3,600
New York	1,176	1,705	4,292

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1913.

Chicago	13,000	36,802	16,000
Kansas City	4,800	13,690	5,000
Omaha	2,100	10,927	8,800
St. Louis	1,500	10,047	2,200
St. Joseph	1,600	4,500	2,000
Sioux City	800	7,000	400
St. Paul	1,600	4,200	1,000
Fort Worth	4,000	1,500	
Milwaukee	50	1,500	
Detroit	...	1,000	
Cudahy	...	300	
Wichita	...	2,479	
Indianapolis	300	500	
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	
Cincinnati	500	1,000	150
Cleveland	...	3,000	
Buffalo	350	3,200	4,000
New York	1,539	7,007	5,748

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1913.

Chicago	4,500	32,000	15,000
Kansas City	1,600	6,200	12,000
Omaha	...	9,500	
St. Louis	1,500	10,500	1,800
St. Joseph	...	5,700	
Sioux City	...	4,000	
St. Paul	...	2,500	
Milwaukee	...	2,531	
Detroit	...	4,500	
Cudahy	...	500	
Wichita	...	2,189	
Indianapolis	...	1,000	
Cincinnati	200	500	100
Cleveland	...	2,000	
Buffalo	350	3,200	1,000
New York	1,511	1,703	1,875

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913.

Chicago	2,000	22,000	7,000
Kansas City	300	3,000	6,000
Omaha	800	7,700	3,300
St. Louis	750	5,100	2,000
St. Joseph	200	3,900	2,000
Sioux City	400	2,500	
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	2,000
St. Paul	1,700	3,600	4,500
Oklahoma City	700	1,000	

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending March 29, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

	Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	100	—	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—	—
Total	100	—	—	—
Total last week	170	—	—	—

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when building your new plant or remodeling your old one. Complete Packing Plants designed and built. Old Plants overhauled, enlarged or redesigned. Highest economy in output secured. Write us.

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Retail Section

LEARN TO BE A BETTER BUSINESS MAN

IX—Figuring Stock Turnovers

By A. M. Burroughs.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the ninth of the series of articles by Mr. Burroughs. It explains how some retailers "keep their dollars working"—put them in and take them out of their business many times a year. It explains how, turning stock often, making many little profits, represents a bigger return on an investment than a much bigger profit made fewer times.

Many retailers think they turn their stock investment oftener than they really do. Many retailers could turn their investment many times as often as they do. This article tells how. Notice particularly the definition of "Business" at the head of this article. This is quoted, but it is new.]

"Business is a tank of profits. Capital is a myriad of sponges. The sponges should be constantly put into the tank, one at a time, then taken and squeezed dry."

A shoe dealer bought ten pairs of shoes at \$2 a pair and sold them at \$3 a pair, costing him \$20 and selling for \$30. He turned his capital once, at 33 1-3 per cent. gross profit on the selling price.

An implement dealer bought a wheelbarrow at \$2 and sold it for \$3. Then he bought and sold another and another and another until he had sold ten, costing him \$20 and selling for \$30.

He turned his capital ten times, at 33 1-3 per cent. on the selling price at each turn.

One merchant makes 33 1-3 per cent. on his investment. The other makes 333 1-3 per cent., gross. The difference is that one man invests \$20 once. The other man invests \$2 ten times. Both do a gross business of \$30.

If both had \$20 at the start, the implement dealer could have invested his other \$18 in a dozen other items. By the time the shoe dealer had sold his whole ten pairs of shoes the implement dealer would have sold ten each of the other twelve items.

How Capital Is Turned Over.

Capital is turned once when it is invested in stock and all the stock is sold.

In practice this becomes very complicated, because a part of the capital invested is released almost immediately and put back into additional stock.

This has the apparent effect, on the books, of increasing the investment. The purchase records show stock purchases very much in excess of the capital invested. Sales records show, however, that this stock has been sold.

A dry goods man doing \$100,000 business per year on a \$10,000 investment, for instance, probably puts \$60,000 to \$70,000 into stock—that is, re-invests his \$10,000 capital from six to seven times.

Knowing the amount of money originally invested, the average amount of stock on hand and the total amount of the purchase, the retailer can arrive at the number of times he has turned his capital without reference to the amount of the gross business. Whether he has turned it at a profit each time is another matter.

We have purchased \$30,000 worth of goods. Our stock averaged \$5,000. Our original investment was \$5,000.

We have re-invested our money six times.

We still have the same amount of stock we had in the beginning. So we have invested our capital six times.

The hardware man who has \$10,000 worth of stock when he takes his inventory needs to know the amount of the purchases and the average stock on hand to arrive at the number of his turnovers.

When he tries to figure the number of turnovers on the gross business, he must allow for the profit on each turn of his capital before he can know the number of turnovers. He is working without a starting point.

If he knew the amount of the purchases and the average amount of stock on hand, it would be an easy matter to see that he has re-invested the amount represented by his stock a certain number of times.

Suppose you had a gross business of \$10, had stock on hand worth \$1, and knew that you averaged \$1 worth of stock during any given period, how many times would you have turned the stock investment of \$1?

Most retailers would jump to the conclusion that you had turned it ten times.

Now, let's see. Suppose you made 50 per cent. gross profit (based on selling price) at each turnover. Fifty per cent. of \$10 is \$5, so your total stock investment represented in the \$10 gross business was only \$5.

You turn your capital once when you sell all the goods you have bought, regardless of the price at which the goods are sold.

[The tenth article in this series, entitled "The Purpose of the Inventory," will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner on this page.]

THE WAY TO SELL SLICED HAM.

The proper and profitable way to sell sliced ham is described by a writer in the Merchants Journal as follows: The large handsome center slices of boiled ham shouldn't be mixed with the scraggy, grissly, "both end" pieces. You must make a difference of 10 cents a pound. That works off the "off" slices, gives people what they pay for and you're put down as a "sensible ham seller."

BUTCHER ADOPTS ELECTRIC CART.

The first butcher in New England to adopt the motor vehicle is George A. Hart, of Essex, Mass. Hart's principal business is supplying residents of Essex, Hamilton and Magnolia. He has been doing business over these routes during the past fifteen or twenty years with horses and butcher's cart of the familiar country type. It occurred to him that his customers could be better served and his business more easily done and increased by the use of electric motor vehicles. He is equipping with standard electric chassis, using his familiar butcher wagon bodies. This equipment is a novelty and at the same time shows enterprise. These modern, old-style butcher carts with new

motive power will be kept and charged with electricity in one corner of Mr. Hart's stable, and the care will be far less than that which the horses have required in the past. Electricity from the local electric light company's plant will cost less than the former bills for hay and oats.

BUTCHER'S BEEF CUTTING TEST.

A retail butcher at Springfield, Mo., made a cutting test on a side of beef to show how little the retailer was making at present prices. He paid 12½ cents a pound for the side, which weighed 250 pounds, and it cut up as follows:

Hind quarter weighing 125 pounds: Soup bone, 35; kidney, 10; 4½ pounds of heart at 15 cents, 67 cents; 9 pounds of suet at 6 cents, 54; 9½ of flank boil at 15 cents, \$1.42; 1 1-3 pounds of flank steak at 20 cents, 25; 10 pounds of rump at 17 cents, \$1.70; 17 pounds of porterhouse steak at 30 cents, \$5.10; 20 pounds of loin steak at 25 cents, \$5; and 32 pounds of round steak at 22 cents, \$6.84. Total \$21.97.

Fore quarter weighing 125 pounds: Shoulder bone, 5; shank, 25; 4 pounds of Hamburg steak at 10 cents, 40 cents; 10 pounds of neck boil at 10 cents, \$1; 9 pounds of brisket at 10 cents, 90 cents; 16 pounds of plain boil at 11 cents, \$1.76; 20 pounds of rib roast at 17 cents, \$3.40, and 50 pounds of chuck steak at 15 cents, \$7.50. Total \$15.26.

Cost of beef \$29.75; 5 per cent. for shrinkage, \$1.48, and 15 per cent. to cover running expenses, \$5.38. Total \$36.51. Selling price, \$37.23, and cost, \$36.51, leaves a total profit on the investment of 72 cents.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Cowley Meat Market has been destroyed by fire at Wood River, Neb.

John Jeffrey has disposed of his meat business at Crab Orchard, Neb., to Robbins & Koon.

Hanson & Son have purchased the Palace Meat Market at Osceola, Ia., from H. P. Clausen & Company.

George Sharp has purchased the meat market of S. H. Curry at Fairbury, Neb.

D. L. Smith has engaged in the meat business at Ewing, Neb.

U. G. Gravatt has disposed of his butcher shop at Blue Springs, Neb.

John Roskopf has purchased the butcher shop of John Fanel at North Bend, Neb.

Rich Bros. have purchased the meat business of Berkhead & Bailey at Oakdale, Neb.

The Cowley meat market at Wood River, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

The Arthur Meat Market at Junction City, Kan., is to be removed to a new room on West Seventh street.

Jenkins & Avery are engaging in the meat business at Seneca, Kan.

Mr. Catlin has purchased the meat market of Fritz Lindbloom at Cleburne, Kan.

John W. See has purchased the Model Meat Market at Tonkawa, Okla., from Williams Brothers.

Ailes & Wilson have succeeded Glass & Ailes in the meat business at Kalamazoo, Mich.

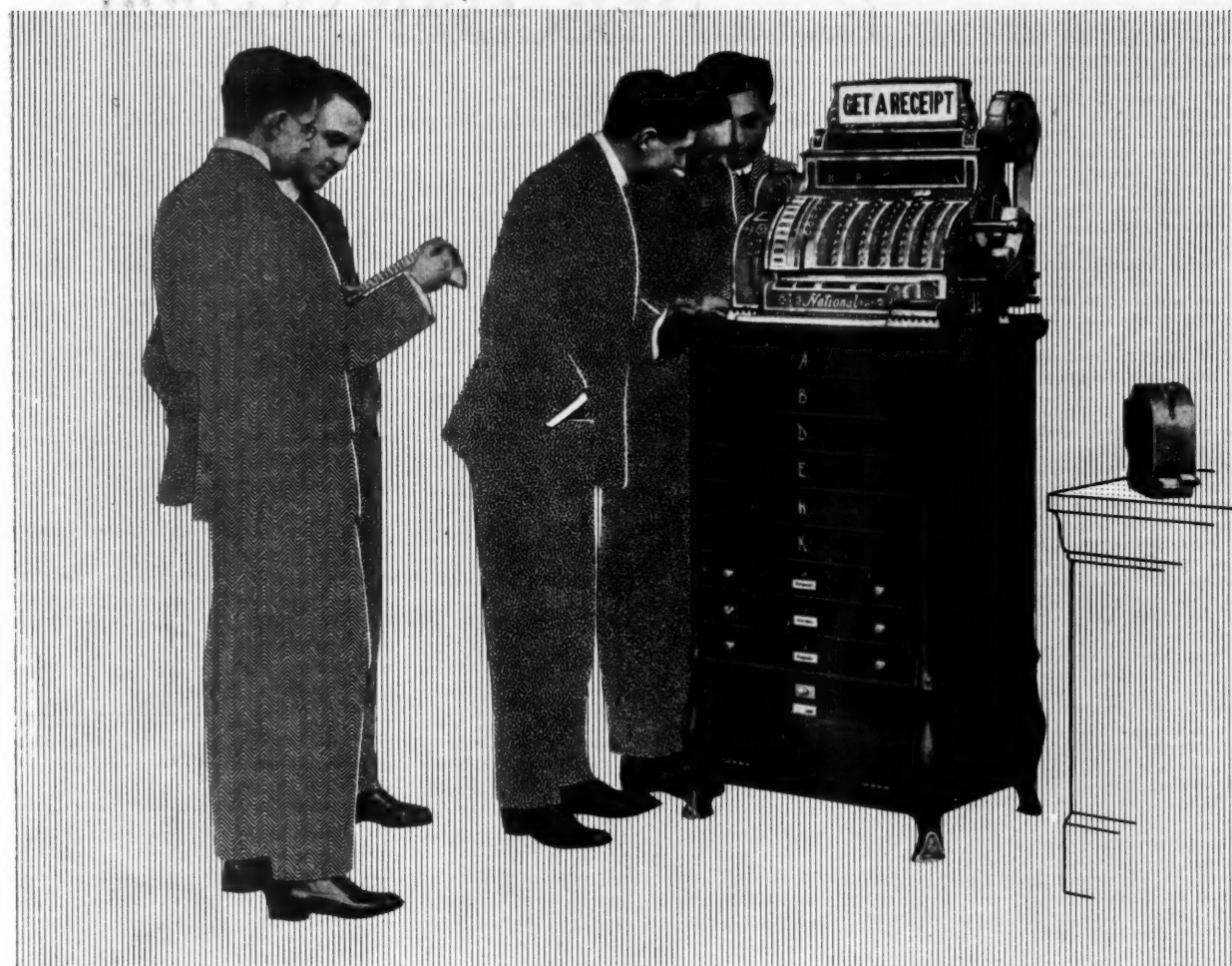
The Warner & Packers Meat Market at West Concord, Minn., has been burned.

Sam Meyers is about to engage in the meat business at Phelps City, Kan.

R. M. McFadden has purchased the Palace Meat Shop at Natoma, Kan.

(Continued on page 42.)

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Who Has the Best Day's Record

WHEN clerks become interested in knowing who has sold the most goods, you have furnished the best incentive for increased sales.

In addition to safeguarding every transaction, the National Cash Register gives a complete record of the work of each clerk. He knows that he positively receives credit for all the work he does.

This encourages industry honesty, carefulness and cultivates a friendly rivalry to sell more goods and increase your trade.

Investigate what a National Cash Register built for your size of store will do.

The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio

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**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.**

sales unit; to bring about thorough co-operation in the sales department; to keep up the maximum of enthusiasm in sales work and to educate and develop a proper esprit du corps. It will also fall to the new sales counsel's lot to secure the fullest co-operation of distributors; to see that the small merchant is not discriminated against; and to aid in the work of interesting other manufacturers to advocate the same policy.

Mr. Austin expects to travel all over the country in connection with his work, but he will have his headquarters at 100 Hudson street, New York City. He is well known in all the branches of the trade. He was born in southern Indiana in 1870. He began his business career as a grocer's delivery boy. At seventeen he accepted a minor position in the wholesale grocery firm of Kothe, Wells & Bauer of Indianapolis. He was in business for himself as a retail grocer and as a merchandise broker; he was a traveling salesman for the Prussing Vinegar Company, and Eastern manager for the T. A. Snider Preserve Company. He organized the New York Association of Manufacturers' Representatives and later the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association, being chosen first secretary and executive head. After leaving the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association he organized the United Grocers' Company of New York, a co-operative buying enterprise which has enlisted a large number of representative grocers in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey and which has been successful during the past two years.

KINGAN & CO., LTD.,

**PORK and BEEF
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BRANCHES:

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RICHMOND, VA.
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BALTIMORE, MD., 355 North St.
PITTSBURGH, PA., 1121-1122 Penn Ave.
COLUMBUS, O., 418 N. High St.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA., 530-542 E. Bay St.
MEMPHIS, TENN. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

If Heat Were a Liquid



If heat were a liquid it wouldn't take long to convince every owner of a cold storage room that efficient insulation was a splendid investment. For in that case he could SEE the heat pouring in through walls, floor and ceiling every minute the room was in use.

But since heat is invisible, a good many people fail to realize how much refrigeration poor insulation permits to go to waste. Often the loss runs as high as 75 per cent. Now, you can't prevent all this waste, as no insulation material is heat-proof. But you can cut it down to a minimum by using

Nonpareil Corkboard Insulation For Cold Storage Rooms

This material consists of pure granulated cork made into boards. As you know, cork is very light. It contains a lot of air. That's why it's such a good heat insulator.

Moreover, it does not absorb moisture to any appreciable extent when used in lining cold storage rooms,

because its air cells are sealed up. Hence cork insulation is durable. It doesn't get moldy nor rot out.

Nothing could be simpler to install. It's just as easy to handle as lumber. You can build yourself a splendid cold storage by just following the plans and directions we will furnish free.

Send for a sample of Nonpareil Corkboard and booklet.
Put your insulation problems up to us.

Armstrong Cork Company

INSULATION DEPARTMENT

1407 Union Bank Building PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$8.25@9.35
Poor to fair native steers	6.00@8.15
Oxen and stags	5.50@8.25
Bulls and dry cows	3.50@7.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago	6.85@8.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to choice, per 100 lbs.	9.00@12.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	7.00@ 8.00
Live calves, buttermilks	—@—
Live veal calves, coarse Westerns, per 100 lbs.	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, clipped	@ 8.10
Live lambs, culls	@ 7.50
Live sheep, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	5.00@ 6.50
Live sheep, bucks, per 100 lbs.	@ 4.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 10.40
Hogs, medium	@ 10.55
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 10.70
Pigs	@ 10.70
Rough	@ 9.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	14 @ 14 1/2
Choice native light	13 1/2 @ 14
Native, common to fair	12 1/2 @ 13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	13 @ 13 1/2
Choice native light	13 @ 13 1/2
Native, common to fair	@ 13
Choice Western, heavy	@ 13
Choice Western, light	@ 13
Common to fair Texas	@ 12 1/2
Good to choice heifers	12 1/2 @ 13
Common to fair heifers	@ 12
Choice cows	@ 12
Common to fair cows	@ 11 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	@ 11 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	16 @ 17	16 @ 17
No. 2 ribs	14 1/2 @ 15	14 1/2 @ 15
No. 3 ribs	13 @ 14	13 1/2 @ 14
No. 1 loins	16 @ 17	@ 18
No. 2 loins	14 1/2 @ 15	@ 15
No. 3 loins	13 @ 14	@ 14
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@ 15	15 @ 15 1/2
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@ 14 1/2	14 @ 14 1/2
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@ 13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
No. 1 rounds	13 @ 13 1/2	@ 13
No. 2 rounds	@ 12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
No. 3 rounds	@ 11	@ 12
No. 1 chucks	@ 12 1/2	13 @ 13 1/2
No. 2 chucks	@ 12	12 1/2 @ 13
No. 3 chucks	@ 11	11 1/2 @ 12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@ 18
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@ 16 1/2
Western calves, choice	@ 16 1/2
Western calves, fair to good	14 @ 15
Western calves, common	12 @ 13
Grassers and buttermilks	10 @ 11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 12 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 13
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 13 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 14 1/2
Pigs	@ 14 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@ 17 1/2
Lambs, good	@ 16 1/2
Sheep, choice	@ 15
Sheep, medium to good	@ 14
Sheep, culls	9 @ 11

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@ 17 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@ 17
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@ 16 1/2
Smoked picnic, light	@ 12 1/2
Smoked picnic, heavy	@ 12
Smoked shoulders	@ 12 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	15 1/2 @ 19

Smoked bacon (rib in)	@ 17
Dried beef sets	@ 19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	21 @ 22
Pickled bellies, heavy	@ 14 1/2

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	18 @ 19
Fresh pork loins, Western	16 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Fresh pork tenderloins	@ 32
Frozen pork tenderloins	@ 30
Shoulders, city	@ 13
Shoulders, Western	12 @ 12 1/2
Butts, regular	@ 15 1/2
Butts, boneless	@ 16 1/2
Fresh hams, city	17 1/2 @ 18
Fresh hams, Western	17 @ 17 1/2
Fresh picnic hams	11 1/2 @ 12

BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over	280.00@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	14 @ 14 1/2 c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12 1/2 @ 13 c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	45 @ 50 c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	45 @ 90 c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	22 @ 27 c. a pound
Calves' livers	@ 20 c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@ 15 c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	@ 3 c. a piece
Livers, beef	@ 10 c. a pound
Oxtails	8 @ 9 c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@ 6 c. a pound
Rolls, beef	18 @ 27 c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	28 @ 35 c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@ 8 c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	15 @ 15 1/2 c. a pound
Blade meat	@ 12 1/2 c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.	20 @ 23

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@ 30
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@ 30
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@ 40
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@ 25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbis., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@ 70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@ 70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbis. or tcs.	—@—
Hog, middles	@ 12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@ 18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@ 23
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@ 15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@ 30
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@ 77
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@ 4 1/2

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	18	20
Pepper, Sing., black	11	13
Pepper, Penang, white	17	19
Pepper, red Zanzibar	14	17
Allspice	5 1/2	7 1/2
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	4 1/2	6 1/2
Cloves	24	27
Ginger	10	13
Mace	64	69

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4 1/2 @ 5
Refined—Granulated	@ 5 1/2
Crystals	5 1/2 @ 7
Powdered	@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .26
No. 2 skins	@ .24
No. 3 skins	@ .14
Branded skins	@ .18
Ticky skins	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .28
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	@ 2.93
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	@ 2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@ 2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@ 2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@ 3.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@ 2.90
No. 1 B. M. kips	@ 2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips	@ 2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 4.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 3.75
Branded kips	@ 2.20
Heavy branded kips	@ 2.55
Ticky kips	@ 2.45
Heavy ticky kips	@ 2.80

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLND.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy	@ 18 1/2
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@ 18
Fowl—Barrels—	
Western dry-picked, 4 lbs. avg., choice, @ 4 lbs.	@ 18 1/2
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, 3 1/2 @ 4 lbs.	@ 18 1/2
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb., dry-picked	@ 14
Scalded, per lb.	@ 13 1/2
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@ 4.50
Turkeys—Frozen—	
Young toms, No. 1	@ 24 1/2
Young toms, medium	@ 22
Young hens, No. 1	@ 23
Old hens and toms	@ 22

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, via freight	17 @ 19 1/2
Fowls, via freight	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Old roosters, per lb.	13 @ 13 1/2
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	@ 20
Ducks, per lb.	@ 20
Geese, per lb., Western	@ 12 1/2
Guineas, per pair	@ 65
Pigeons, per pair	@ 30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	34 1/2 @ 35
Creamery, Firsts	@ 34
Process, Extras	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Process, Firsts	27 @ 28

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	19 1/2 @ 20
Fresh gathered, firsts, northerly	18 @ 18 1/2
Fresh gathered, firsts, southerly	17 1/2 @ 18
Fresh gathered, seconds	17 @ 17 1/2
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	16 1/2 @ 17
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	15 @ 16
Fresh gathered, checks, prime	15 1/2 @ 16

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	20.00 @ 20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	27.50 @ 28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	@ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.80 @ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.62 1/2
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	24.00 @ 25.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent ammonia, f. o. b. New York	2.75 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.60 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00 @ 7.50
Fisch scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	2.80 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. I. f. Charleston and Newport News	3.30 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	2.30 @ 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	3.16 @ 3.19
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	3.19 @ 3.22
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,340 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

